

BANKS BEHIND
UNITED EUROPE
COMBAT TARIFFGreat Value Attached to
Active Aid of M. Loucheur
and Dr. SchachtNEW STATE BORDERS
1000 MILES LONGERWhole Theory of Economic
War Styled a Huge Delusion
Leading to Poverty

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover various phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The second article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

GENEVA—It is the political leader of a Bränd or a Stresemann, a Bené or a Seipel—who has, by his advocacy, given the proposal for a United States of Europe importance in the eyes of the world. But it is the industrialist and the banker, the men concerned for Europe's economic future, who stand behind the scenes and give vigor to the movement. It is more of a guarantee of France's economic and political support to find that Louis Loucheur, her greatest captain of industry, is president of the Pan-European Union of France than to find any number of premiers and former premiers present on the committee. It means more in Germany to have Dr. Schacht, of the Reichsbank, behind the movement than to be able to announce Herr Stresemann's adherence.

As a matter of fact, it is the immediate economic gain to be secured from some sort of coming together of the divided states of Europe that most recommends the whole idea to the politicians of the Continent. Once an economic federation had been formed, the politicians hope that the movement would then develop in such a way as to solve some of their political troubles—the problem of the minorities, for instance. But that is something for the future. Right now, the political leaders proclaim their interest in a United States of Europe because they hope, in forming such a body, to drive away the specter of poverty, either present or to come, which now haunts the waking and sleeping hours of most of the common people of central and eastern Europe.

If the United States of Europe is formed in this generation, it will not be because a Coudenhove-Kalergi, or a Bränd, or anyone else dreamed glamorous dreams of world power. It will be because men in the masses

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Christian Endeavor
to Extend Efforts
in Aid of Dry Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Enlisting the aid of 3,000,000 young Americans to bring about a more proper observance of the Eighteenth Amendment will be a feature of the educational program of the International Society of Christian Endeavor for the ensuing year, it was disclosed at a meeting of the administrative committee of the organization just held here. Emphasis will be placed on the conditions of the Nation prior to the enactment of prohibition.

Sessions of the committee with E. P. Gates of Boston, general secretary, presiding, will continue through Tuesday, when the executive committee convenes at a special meeting, called by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, president of the international organization and the pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Manhattan.

In connection with the educational program being mapped out, Mr. Gates also stated that the plan would include each member of the Christian Endeavor renewing a pledge of strict observance of the national prohibition act and to support in any way possible a campaign for strict enforcement within their respective communities.

The administrative committee also is completing plans for the international convention of the organization to be held in Berlin, Germany, August, 1930. An American delegation of at least 150 members is the goal aimed at, the secretary said. The Berlin convention will mark the first time since the World War the organization has met in Germany.

DIVIDING ROAD WANTED
ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash.—In connection with the development of the Olympic Peninsula, popularly called "the last wilderness," aid of the service clubs of this section is being asked for a road project which would bisect the peninsula about midway, starting at Lake Quinault on the west and ending at Brinnon on Hood Canal.

Wonderful scenic beauty is claimed for the route which would cross the Olympic range of mountains. The Olympic Highway, which circles the drive of about 300 miles, skirting for considerable distance the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and nearly all the way in sight of the Olympic Mountains.

'Yes, Sir,' Supplants
Stereotyped 'Thanks'

St. Louis, Mo.

NO LONGER is an automatic "Thank you" the required reply of telephone girls here. Telephone officials have come to the conclusion that the public prefers the personal touch and have instructed the operators to be natural. They may say "Yes, sir," "All right, ma'am," or whatever fits best.

Incidentally, a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company superintendent here noted that "Hello!" as a telephone salutation is going out of style. Time-saving Americans prefer to answer their calls with "Johnston speaking" or "This is Main 1234."

GROWING HAZARD
IN TRAFFIC CUTS
GAIN ELSEWHERENational Council Outlines
Move to Clean Up Roads
on Par With Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hazards ultimately will not be tolerated in industry, Henry A. Reninger, president of the National Safety Council, predicted at the opening of its eighteenth annual Safety Congress here. There can be no rest, he declared, until mishaps—on the highways and everywhere else—are brought under control.

Immunable examples of "industrial accidents" in which accident prevention has been successful prove what can be done, Mr. Reninger pointed out, and the fatality rate from accidents would be 20 per cent lower for the last decade except for the great increase in traffic accidents. "All that we need," he said, "is the application of known remedies together with diligence and ingenuity in devising new remedies to combat the new hazards which are continually facing us. Any meritorious national movement's progress is slow, but we often wonder why persons have to struggle so hard to convince employers and others that life is more precious than progress or profit. Today it should not be necessary to prove to any employer that what was once thought to be a theory, 'That accidents can be prevented,' is a plain truth.

Deep Impression on Industry
"The safety movement has made a deep and indelible impression upon industry, particularly the larger industries," Mr. Reninger observed. "However, the safety problem ever grows bigger. Industry has met the need for protection more rapidly than it has been possible to find the safest and best means for manufacturing and using its many products, he added. It is therefore a constant struggle to plan a more effective safety program to meet the new developments."

Highway safety is the outstanding topic at this year's congress. Automobile fatalities the last year outstripped those in industry, as well as in other fields. This problem was declared the chief in the realm of safety by the resolutions committee. Recommendations for public safety presented by this committee and adopted by the council follow:

Demand Roads Be Made Fit

Elimination of unfit and reckless motor vehicle operators, through the adoption of a driver's license law for every state; uniform traffic laws for all states and cities; standard traffic signs and signals; standard accident reporting systems; necessary street and highway improvements in the interest of safety; enforcement of and obedience to traffic laws; a recognition of the rights of others on the highway, whether pedestrians, or drivers, based on the Golden Rule; and establishment of community safety councils in all American cities.

For industrial safety a regular and complete safety inspection in all industries, large and small, was urged. Following this inspection prompt application of approved remedial measures was advised. Other recommendations included the safeguarding of all dangerous mechanical equipment, the revision of hazardous manufacturing processes and continuous safety education throughout all industry.

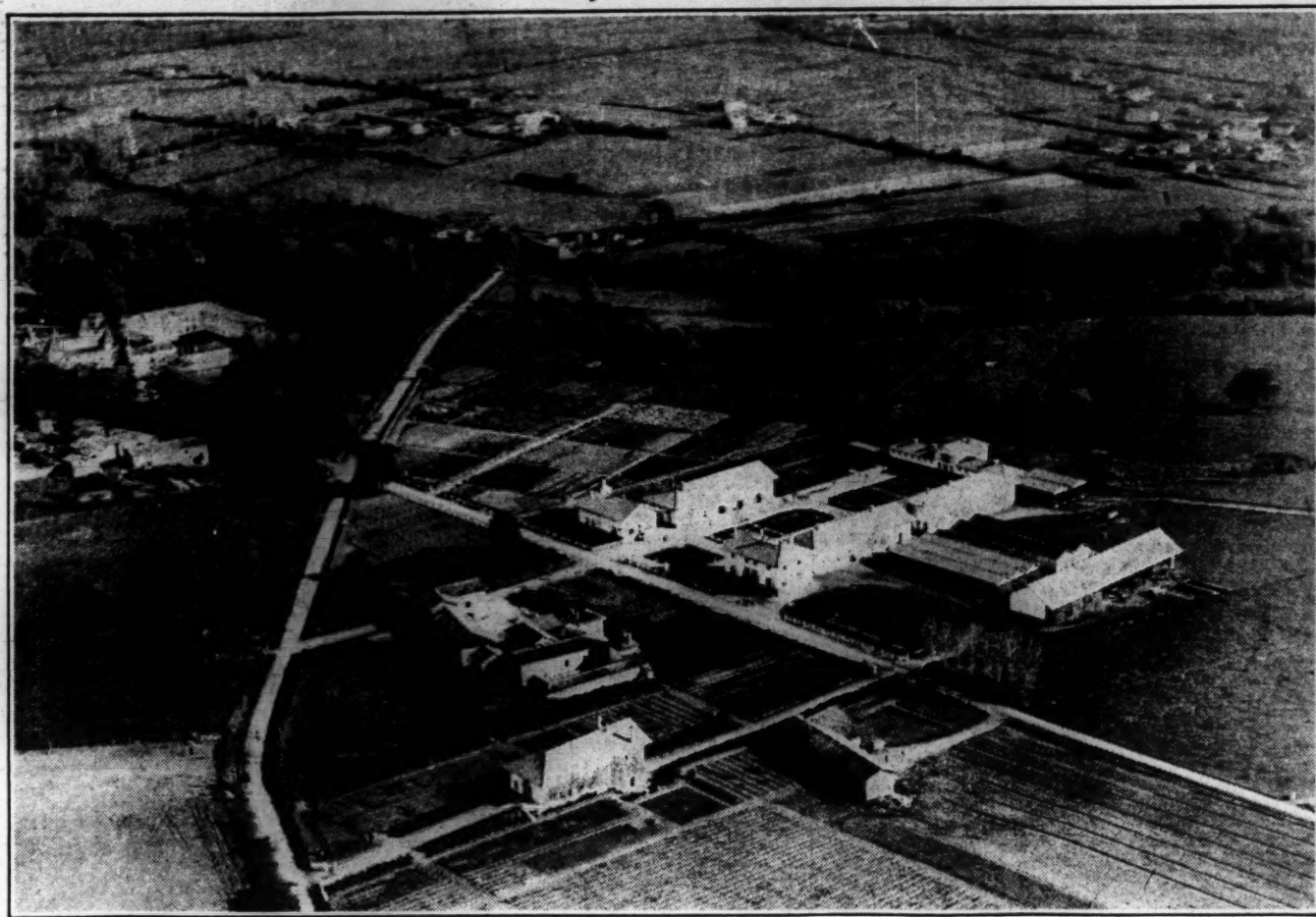
European Places and Personalities

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—English daily newspapers do not issue Sunday editions. The field on that day of general rest is left to independent papers, not appearing on week days. Most of them are distinctly sporting or sensational in character, but two are admirable examples of what a Sunday newspaper should be, each packed full of news with scholarly, critical and feature departments, but without the "comics" and cheap syndicate stuff that make American Sunday papers as a rule ridiculous. It is to these papers that one must turn on a Sunday for appraisal of Mr. MacDonald's visit to the United States.

The Observer, owned by Lord Astor, has so steadily applauded the prospect of the Premier's visit that there is little new for it to say now that he is in fact en voyage. The editor of this paper, J. L. Garvin, once said to me that he had a unique job in that he had to issue a high



Agricultural School at Cibeles, Near Lyons, Showing Remodeled Chateau in Its Grounds, At Left, With the Main Group of Farm Buildings on the Right

LEGION IS PUT
ON DUAL BASIS,
PEACE-PARITYMcNutt Holds Out for Complete
Equality by Agreement If Possible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Naval parity was the keynote of a demand for a vigorous national defense policy by the Government voiced at the opening session of the American Legion's eleventh annual national convention by representatives of the Army and Navy and by Paul V. McNutt, national commander. At the same time each speaker made it plain that those for whom he spoke detested war and hoped for universal peace and in advocating defense plans hoped to assure it.

Commander McNutt urged continuation of cruiser building, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, retired, declared more of this type of ship an absolute necessity if the United States fleet would equal Great Britain's. Gen. Peyton C. March, former chief of staff of the United States Army, made much the same plea.

Departure from the general demand for more guns and warships as a means to peace was the address of Mrs. Boyce Ficklen Jr., Atlanta, Ga., national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, who urged international understanding.

In its desire for permanent peace," said Mrs. Ficklen, "the auxiliary joins you in your every practical effort to make war less likely to occur. Through the women's auxiliary of Ffidac it is endeavoring to develop a better understanding and to stimulate good will among the peoples of the allied nations."

Direct Thrust at War

"This is a thrust at the very roots of war, which lie in international hatreds and misunderstandings. The American Legion Auxiliary is the largest member organization in the Ffidac Auxiliary and the chief supporter of its far-reaching work. This year an American woman, Adeline Wright Macaulay, past national president of our auxiliary, has led the Ffidac Auxiliary and has accomplished much as its international president."

She said Mrs. Ficklen, "the auxiliary joins you in your every practical effort to make war less likely to occur. Through the women's auxiliary of Ffidac it is endeavoring to develop a better understanding and to stimulate good will among the peoples of the allied nations."

Mrs. Ficklen denounced as absurd

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Where French Boys Learn to Love the Farm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Five hundred acres of picturesque land encircling a chateau with four towers, a courtyard and attractive lawns forms the location of the agricultural school at Cibeles, a striking example of French municipal initiative. The school is a regional effort to stem the steady flow from city to city and to provide openings of a more attractive nature for boys who will take up agriculture.

The chateau houses the general offices, the dining and assembly halls, classrooms and laboratories. The lawns have been turned into playing fields.

A river runs through the property, and there is a small lake where swimming is permitted. Great trees border the road from the chateau to the model farm proper, which passes the English park and the French garden. A rose garden is filled with more than 3000 bushes and some 300 varieties of roses, while the orchard has 2000 fruit trees of many different species. Nearly 40 acres are given over to woods, where the oak, elm, poplar, pine and other trees are cared for. The bees have their hives, and fish are reared in special basins for the replenishing of the rivers in the departments of the Rhone and Ain.

From the vegetable garden most of the needs of the school are met, and the milk is supplied by a herd of 50 cows. There are, besides, 16 horses, 120 sheep and 500 chickens.

In the matter of discipline, the director, M. L. Marsot, declares: "Punishments are rare, for in this agreeable milieu, the work is interesting, and the pupils have practically no opportunity to misbehave, nor any desire to do so." There are at present 165 students, with an annual graduation list of about 50. They are selected according to the results of a competitive examination, and preference is given boys of the Lyons district. The course lasts normally five years, the entrance age being between 12 and 14 years. From this school promotion is possible to the higher state agricultural colleges.

Ample scholarships are available for needy and industrious boys, and loans are provided by the city of Lyons to help the boys requiring them, both while at the school and then afterward. These loans are granted to graduates in good standing to enable them to start farming with a little capital. Many of the young men from the school are now holding highly responsible jobs. The school is used during the holidays as a camp for Lyons children.

All modern farming appliances are used. More than 250 acres are under direct cultivation. The wheat crop is about 1000 quintals each year, and of this three-quarters goes immediately into the bread made in the school and eaten by the school. Cheese is produced during the winter months.

In the midst of this smiling country, and among the flourishing fields and fruitful orchards, it is not difficult to understand why the director says the boys are contented. Grammar is not neglected. French is taught, and mathematics, mechanical drawing for farm machinery, farm machinery "engineering," horticulture and botany. Besides all this, there are the sports, the moving pictures, the library, the forest lanes for walking, and the lake for swimming. Such is this experiment in the city of Lyons, for the success of which the Mayor, Edouard Herriot, and former Premier of France, in a measure responsible, owing to his help and encouragement.

100-Foot Plane
to Be Christened
by Mrs. Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Herbert Hoover will christen the airship Buenos Aires just before it takes off from the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, for South America, with 20 passengers, on Oct. 2.

This will be the first time that Mrs. Hoover will have acted in this rôle, and it is considered appropriate that she should do it, since the President, Mrs. Hoover and Herbert Hoover Jr. are all deeply interested in aviation. Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce having done much to promote commercial aviation.

It is also a gracious gesture of respect as never before, for Mrs. Hoover to perform this service, in view of the long trip through South America on which she accompanied her husband, then President-elect, sharing with him the plaudits of the people of the various countries visited. Representatives of the Navy and South American diplomats will witness the christening.

The airplane was delivered to the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line at the Consolidated Aircraft Company's factory in Buffalo, N. Y. With a wing spread of 100 feet the plane is powered with two Pratt Whitney motors, each having 575 horsepower. The cruising speed is 110 miles an hour and the high speed 130 miles an hour.

This is the first of a fleet of 12 airplanes of this type to be used on the line, the additional planes to be delivered at the rate of one a month with options on eight additional planes. The cost of each is \$150,000.

Beauty and comfort have been considered as never before, with silver scheme of decoration with silver, henna and green tones predominating is used in the interior of the cabins and dressing rooms.

By the first of the year, the line will have a complete airplane service between the two Americas, probably with a rail connection between New York and the vicinity of Cape Charles, Va., where actual plane service to Buenos Aires will begin.

BAIRD TELEVISION
SYSTEM IS SUCCESS

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A successful television was radiocast by the Baird system. As the British Broadcasting Corporation has only one wavelength available for the London station, the speech and television were radiocast separately. The first face telecast was that of Sir Ambrose Fleming, inventor of the wireless valve.

Several artists also made short speeches after which their faces were telecast. When the London station moved soon to Brookman's Park, two wavelengths will be available when speech and face will be radiocast simultaneously.

ARGENTINE PETROLEUM BILL

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Senate has rejected a motion for debate on the nationalization of petroleum industry bill. A second motion referring the measure to a special commission for report was approved.

Films May Talk, But—
They're Still Movies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

AS FAR as Chicago is concerned, talkies are movies. This interpretation was questioned here by motion picture exhibitors who objected to the local censorship board including speaking films in their supervisory list. They said that movies should be seen but not heard if they are to remain movies. The corporation counsel took the matter under consideration and gave a formal opinion: talkies are movies, regardless of how eloquently the stars speak their lines.

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JUNKERS' MOVE
CALLED THREAT
TO YOUNG PLANHugenberg Joins Hitlerites
in Petition for Referen-
dum Against Agreement

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Nationalists have handed in to the Ministry of Interior Affairs their request for a people's referendum on the "German Liberty Law," as they call it. It is signed by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists, and Franz Seldte, leader of the Nationalist semi-military organization, the "Steel Helmets."

The bill asks the Reich's Government to decide officially that Germany is not guilty of the outbreak of war, and, as a result of this declaration, refuse to sign any treaties based on this charge. This is nationally directed against the Young plan. The Nationalists are even going a step further, and will ask the Reichstag to demand of the Government not to undertake any further steps toward concluding the Young agreement until the people's referendum has taken place.

It goes without saying that the Government will refuse. Official circles here are convinced that the majority of the German people will abstain from supporting this bill, not because they believe Germany responsible for the outbreak of the war, but because they feel that Dr. Hugenberg and the "Steel Helmets" are only using the Young plan as a means to incite the people against the Republic, and thus to make a situation permitting them to establish a Nationalist dictatorship.

The moderate leaders of the Nationalists charge Dr. Stresemann with having pursued a policy of personal prestige. Dr. Stresemann wants to be regarded as the liberator of the Reichland, the one who has accepted quite unnecessarily many heavy conditions in order to induce the French to withdraw their troops.

To this argument the Government replies that evacuation could not take place early enough and that the settlement of the reparations question was a vital necessity for German economy.

In an official communiqué, Hugenberg and Seldte predict the collapse of the present régime and currency as a result of the acceptance of the Young plan. The Radical Nationalists go so far as to say the Reparation Bank will have the right to send German boys and girls to the colonies where they are to be sold to the creditors if the Reich fails to pay. Many believe this action.

Under these circumstances, supporters of the Government welcome the fact that the Minister of the Interior has the right to return the ex-Kaiser, contained in the first law of this kind, however, is missing. It was omitted because it would have needed a two-thirds majority in Parliament, and thus might have endangered the whole bill. The Reichstag is thus free to return Germany, provided the Dutch Government permits him to do so.

The bill is being attacked by Nationalists as well as by Communists. As soon as it is in force it will give the Government a weapon to defend the present régime against too high a tax. Unfortunately, the present Cabinet is extremely weakened by its division over the question of reform of unemployment insurance.

Flux in Thought Challenges Learning,
President Angell Tells Yale Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The present period is one of unprecedented flux in thought, according to Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, in his matriculation address just delivered in Battell Chapel. In the face of this condition, he declared, the years of college training offer the student an opportunity to attain a measurable independence of philosophy.

"This unprecedented flux," he said, "affects not only morals and social life and religion, but also the very foundations of physical science which we had come to venerate as something fixed and eternal. Nothing which men have believed in as our day gone unchallenged. Indeed, it is an amazing paradox that while men never possessed so much sheer information, they were perhaps never more uncertain regarding fundamental principles."

"In view of these circumstances," he told the students, "I venture to suggest to you that in addition to the great variety of other things which you are sure to do without official incentive, you seize the extraordinary opportunities which four

years of college hold out to you, to explore and test certain of the deeper problems of life and to reach for yourself a measurable independence of philosophy of living with which you can at least begin your active work in the world.

"You can do few things which will contribute more directly to the growth and enrichment of your personality and character and few which will stand you in better stead in facing the inevitable shading of certain of your cherished idols which college life is sure to bring."

With the breaking of ground for the new building at Yale, Dr. Angell announced that a gift of \$500,000 had been received from the General Education Board, which, with the sum of \$1,500,000 previously given by the Rockefeller Foundation for the same purpose, provides a total of \$2,000,000 for construction of the new building. Plans for the structure have been completed, and every effort will be made to have it available for use at the beginning of the next academic year. Grosvenor Artillery of New York is the architect.

PARITY, OR NO
TREATY, HIS JOB,
SAYS SHEARERThis Was Mission at Geneva,
He Insists, for Which
Ship Men Hired HimLAUGHS AT ASSERTION
HE BROKE UP PARLEY10,000-Ton 8-Inch Gun Cruis-
ers, and No Compromise, He
Declares Was Approved Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Finally put on the witness stand by the Senate Naval Affairs sub-committee which is investigating his activities at the 1927 Geneva Naval Conference, William B. Shearer emphatically denied that he had broken up or claimed to have disrupted that international assembly.

He said, however, that his purpose at the conference was to see that the "United States got a treaty of parity if possible, and if not possible, no treaty."

This, he asserted, was the intent of his mission, understood by the executives of the three shipbuilding corporations who, according to their testimony, paid him \$25,000 to go to Geneva, "as an observer."

"You deny, then, that you said, wrote or claimed that you broke up the conference," Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California and chairman of the committee, inquired.

"It is absolutely ridiculous to say that I, or any one man, broke up the conference," Mr. Shearer retorted. "I said the conference broke up, but you won't find 'I' in front of the statement."

The committee persisted in its catechizing Mr. Shearer on this point. It asked him to produce the testimony and considerable testimony, including reports that Mr. Shearer has made claim that he had prevented an agreement being reached between the United States and Great Britain at the Geneva meeting.

"Did you not, Mr. Shearer, break up the conference?" again asked Mr. Shortridge. "I will say this," Mr. Shearer finally observed. "I worked to bring out the facts. But my strongest statement was 'fair play based on parity or no treaty; 10,000-ton, eight-inch-gun cruisers and no compromise.'"

This declaration the witness asserted he had made to the representatives of American newspapers covering the Geneva conference.

Declares Ship Men Approved

Mr. Shearer testified that he was sent abroad by the shipbuilders at their solicitation and following lobbying work he did for them in 1925-27 on behalf of the three-cruiser bill and that the shipbuilders' association, in the lobby of a New York hotel, and that Mr. Schwab had informed him that he would be communicated with in regard to his propaganda activities. Several days later, Mr. Shearer said he received a letter from Mr. Schwab, general manager for the east coast plants of the corporation, which was introduced into the record of the hearing by the witness.

Mr. Shearer's testimony regarding Mr. Schwab is in direct contradiction to the latter's statements under oath before the committee to the effect that he did not know Mr. Shearer and had never met him or communicated with him in regard to his activities. Mr. Shearer told the committee that he not only conversed with Mr. Schwab on this occasion, but had met him several other times and six or seven years ago had negotiated with him in regard to a certain project which fell through.

Rear Admiral Reeves Takes Stand

Preceding Mr. Shearer on the stand was Rear Admiral J. M. Reeves, now a member of the House of Representatives. At the time of the Geneva conference a captain and one of the naval members of the American party. Drew Pearson, American correspondent, who covered the conference, had testified before the committee that he had overheard the naval officer, while in the company of Mr. Shearer, express the hope that the conference would fail.

Rear Admiral Reeves, disclosing that he appeared before the committee in response to a telephonic conversation with its chairman, Mr. Shortridge, who suggested that he make a statement on his position, denied that he desired the conference to break up without an agreement.

On the contrary, he asserted, it was his earnest hope, as that of "all thinking naval officers," that an agreement based on parity should be reached. Rear Admiral Reeves declared that he had maintained that whatever agreement was reached it must rest upon one giving the United States parity in cruisers with Great Britain.

Stood Only for Equal Chance

"I have never expressed the hope that the Geneva conference fail," Rear Admiral Reeves asserted. "It is impossible for a thinking naval officer to be opposed to equitable limitation. All we naval officers ask for is a navy equal to that of other countries. As naval officers we want a fair chance in battle."

"We recognize that naval limitations is the only chance for equality. Without a limitations agreement

there is no possibility of stability and equality in the world. Therefore, the naval officers want a limitation agreement based on three essentials: first, that our country's fleet be equal to that of any other country, second, that the limitations level be sufficiently low so that the United States can and will build a quota of ships, and third, for each nation to have the right to build the kind of cruisers it needs call for.

"Such a limitation agreement as this," he said, "is not only a step toward stability and equality, but it is a step toward peace. It is a step toward a world where the naval officers of the world are not only equal, but they are also equal in the eyes of the world."

There was no questioning of Rear Admiral Reeves, who delivered his statement in deep measured tones. Mr. Shortridge explained that the naval officer will be called in for the hearing, and that the other officers who attended the conference be questioned by the committee.

Shearer Proves Difficult

Mr. Shearer had no sooner taken the witness chair when he became entangled in a controversy with Mr. Shortridge as to the manner of procedure. The chairman insisted that Mr. Shearer, as the other witnesses had done, reply to questions put to him, thus developing his story. Mr. Shearer demanded the right to make a statement "telling the story of my life."

Mr. Shortridge's attempt to halt him were unavailing. In clipped, emphatic words, Mr. Shearer swept on with his declaration and when finally accepting the committee's method of examination constantly interrupted adds, often in forceful and colloquial language.

The question of Mr. Shearer's nationality was broached through the appearance of L. R. Wilder, president of the Trans-Oceanic Company, who testified that he had been told by L. C. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, that Mr. Shearer was a former Prussian officer.

Mr. Wilder said that he went to the Navy Department Intelligence Bureau and there obtained Mr. Shearer's record. One of the officers there told him, Mr. Wilder said, that the shipbuilder had paid \$250,000 for his work at Geneva but would still be underpaid.

Wants to Tell Own Story

From Ivy Lee, New York public relations agent, Mr. Wilder said he received a report that Mr. Shearer was born in America of Revolutionary ancestry. He also was advised that this report that in August, 1924, Mr. Shearer, then in London, had offered his services to the British Admiralty. This development aroused much interest on the part of the committee because of the prominence of Mr. Shearer's anti-British attitude.

Mr. Shearer took the stand with the announcement that he was "American, Christian, Protestant and nationalist." This uncalculated declaration aroused Mr. Shortridge, who admonished him to confine himself to the subject of the questions asked him.

"This is your party," Mr. Shearer shot back. "Everyone so far called here has been allowed the chance to make a statement. Even a British, stood-pigeon. You allowed a witness to come and charge me as having participated in a jewel robbery."

"Regardless of your manner, we will proceed as we desire," Mr. Shortridge insisted.

"You let me tell my story in my way and I will tell you more in 30 minutes than you can dig out in 30 days. Because I'm the only man who knows the story."

Tells How He Was Hired

Mr. Shearer related that early in November, 1926, following his return from the session of the preparatory conference at Geneva, he spoke at a "marine dinner," following which the shipbuilders asked him to go down to Washington for them. He approached them with an advertising plan of his own, "but Mr. Wakeman (vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation) said that while it was a good idea, they wanted action in Washington and thought I ought to go there and put through the three-cruiser bill."

For this work he said they paid him \$7500. Upon his success in this connection was predicated his employment at Geneva, Mr. Shearer said. The Geneva arrangement was secured upon the offer of Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the Shipbuilders' Association, who was also present at the meeting. Mr. Hunter in his own appearance before the committee denied that he was present when the shipbuilders hired Mr. Shearer.

Mr. Shearer declared that his arrangement with the shipbuilders was for "continuous employment," and that the \$25,000 was remuneration only for the Geneva conference. He declared that his work for the shipbuilders was that of keeping the "big thought" before the people of the importance of having a merchant marine and adequate navy.

"They told me that they had paid me \$150,000 for this work, but had got no results," Mr. Shearer interjected.

Says He Acted as Patriot

Mr. Shearer vigorously assailed Albin Johnson, Geneva correspondent for the World, New York. He asserted that in 1926 Mr. Johnson had tried to sell me certain British information to the effect that Great Britain had reached an agreement with Greece regarding her navy which violated the 5-5-3 treaty. Mr. Shearer said that he had refused to buy the story.

Mr. Shearer asserted that he had had no relations with Huch Gibson, American Ambassador, and Admiral Hilary P. Jones, the two American delegates to the Geneva conference, and that he had only "bowed to the other officers." He admitted that he did not represent any newspaper at the conference, although he obtained press credentials.

From the shipbuilders he heard

nothing while at Geneva, although he sent them all, including Mr. Schwab, numerous reports and dispatches.

"The only thing I got from them was what I was not looking for," he said. "A draft for \$7500. They evidently thought I would be in need of money."

Mr. Shearer insisted that his work in Geneva was motivated solely by his patriotic views.

"I was speaking for the country as a citizen first of all," he declared. "Money has always been secondary to me."

Was Only Advertising Man

"But you sought this money and now are demanding money," was asked. "No," was the witness' rejoinder. "I only had an advertising scheme. They came to me and set the price. Now I am seeking only what they owe me for the work I did for them."

Mr. Shearer said that his activities never had been criticized by the American delegation that he knew of.

The title "Big Bass Drum" came out of Mr. Morgan's office. Mr. Shearer was asked there if he was a "spy" to which he replied, "If you consider a bass drum a spy."

"You have been accused of being a spy," Mr. Shearer was told. The witness explained that a dossier purporting to be official from Scotland Yard held at Geneva by Mr. Johnson had charged him with being a spy, but he declared that it was an "absolute lie."

"You know that they won't let you go to England?" Mr. Shearer was asked.

"I have not asked how I know?" he replied.

"You know that you couldn't get foot on British ground?" Mr. Shortridge persisted.

Describes Facing Accuser

"They have not refused me. I have not asked," Mr. Shearer answered.

It was important to know about the dossier incident that the committee might appraise Mr. Shearer himself and what he did. Mr. Shortridge explained. Mr. Shearer thereupon told how he went to the room of Mr. Johnson in Geneva early in the morning and asked for and obtained the dossier which he had heard the newspaper man had.

"Was it as gentle as that?" the witness asked.

"You wouldn't want me to act it out in front of ladies, would you?" Mr. Shearer replied. "I told Johnson he should be ashamed of himself, working against a fellow American."

He had a mind to have Mr. Johnson's passport withdrawn, Mr. Shearer said. He told the newspaper man, he denied that he "laid a hand on or threatened" Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Shearer said Mr. Johnson had obtained the dossier from Major Bray, head of the British Secret Service in Geneva. The paper now in Mr. Shearer's possession in Washington, and he was asked to put it into the committee's hands as soon as possible. Mr. Shortridge said that it is the same Scotland Yard record that has been in the Navy Department for a number of years.

"You've seen it?" he asked the committee.

"I have not," Mr. Shortridge replied.

Denies Ever Being Spy

"The dossier, Mr. Shearer declared, accused him of being held as a spy in the United States, but of what country he did not know. He had never been a spy for any country, Mr. Shearer told the committee and had never been mixed up in a jewel robbery, as "almost every newspaper in the country has branded me," he added.

"Were you ever engaged in bootlegging?" the witness was asked.

"Never," was his answer.

He was asked about being arrested in New Rochelle and depositing \$500 and Mr. Shearer answered that if the committee called an agent of the New Rochelle incident "unfair," contending that it had nothing to do with his activities at Geneva or with naval reduction.

Asked why he never went back to get the \$500 bond he put up, Mr. Shearer explained that there were many people he did not want informed of the incident.

"It was a failure and I never post a failure," he said. "What would you have done, Senator?" he asked of Senator Robinson.

"I think I would have gone back and stood my ground to recover \$500," was the reply.

Shearer Record Produced

The confidential State Department dossier on the activities of William B. Shearer, big navy propagandist at Geneva, was in the hands of the Shortridge sub-committee as it reached the climax of the Senate inquiry.

For the past fortnight the agent of the shipbuilders at Geneva has sat on the edge of his chair in close proximity to the Senator's table, listening to conflicting views of his character and activities. He has frequently whispered questions which he wished his counsel to put to witnesses and interjected sotto voce remarks during the evidence.

The Senate investigators have had

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year \$2.00; six months \$1.25; three months \$0.75; one month \$0.40. Single copies, 1 cent. (Printed in U. S. A.)

in their possession from the first the account of Mr. Shearer's antecedents contained in the confidential files of the State Department, where facts on the matter began to accumulate as early as 1927. The State Department, it is learned, and subsequently, has turned his records over to the Senators, containing hints of Mr. Shearer's activities in England, on the Continent and in America before he induced the heads of three American shipbuilding corporations to a citizen first of all," he declared. "Money has always been secondary to me."

To a great extent the success of Mr. Shearer's suit for payment of some \$250,000 against the three shipbuilding companies will hinge on testimony presented at the Senate hearing.

On one side, officials of the three ship companies which Mr. Shearer is suing, minimize the effect of his efforts, disassociate themselves from his propaganda work and attack him as an impostor whose knowledge of the navy question, it is known, will be gone over by the two executives.

One such matter is that of Far Eastern affairs, including such problems as extraterritoriality in China, the Chinese-Russian dispute over the Manchurian railroad, the relations of England, Japan and the United States, the three dominant powers in this part of the world.

Another is the new German reparations payment plan, and the international bank that it contemplates. Russian relations, it is understood, stand the United States and England on the verge of resuming trade relations with the Soviet Government and it is well known in government quarters here that American business men who in recent months have obtained vast engineering, manufacturing and building contracts are deeply interested in this Anglo-Russian rapprochement and its possible effect upon American business with Russia.

From an authoritative quarter it was indicated that both the tariff and running are also to be gone over. England and Canada, two of the largest customers of the United States, have lodged severe protests against the tariff bill, and it is understood that Mr. MacDonald expects to utilize the opportunity for informal conversation and that his stay at the White House will allow him to go into this subject with President Hoover.

The State Department is understood to be looking forward to the opportunity of broaching several matters with the Premier. One of these is the liquor smuggling question and the second is an arbitration treaty between the United States and England. Negotiations looking toward such a pact were begun when the Root-Bryce treaty expired in 1927, but no progress has been made so far.

The United States has such treaties with France, Italy, Germany and other powers. Great Britain and Japan alone of the major nations have not entered into arbitration agreements with the United States. The problem in each instance revolves about reservations concerning "zones of special interest" that the three powers claim. The United States in each of its arbitration treaties specifies that all matters that

Members of the American naval delegation to be called to the stand later, depend largely on Mr. Shearer's testimony. Some of the previous witnesses from the shipbuilders will be recalled. Hearings, if they have not previously been completed, will be suspended during Mr. MacDonald's stay in America.

Peace Copartnership With Britain Seen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—The United States and England were envisaged as close copartners leading the world toward an era of permanent peace by Capt. George S. Godfrey, representing the British Embassy in Washington, at the reunion of the Twenty-seventh division of the National Guard just held here.

Following so closely upon the statement of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, on leaving England for the United States that his visit to this country will be an effort "to shorten the distance across the Atlantic," Captain Godfrey's views were regarded by many persons in the audience as particularly timely and significant.

The time has come, Captain Godfrey declared, when the civilized nations must make "the conscious choice" between settling their differences by war or by discussion and agreement. The United States and England, he added, can probably do more than any other two countries "to tip the scales on the side of permanent peace throughout the world."

Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely of the United States Army, F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, and Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York State, emphasized the need for adequate preparedness. Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Maj.-Gen. John P. O'Regan, divisional commander, and Lieut.-Col. William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the New York National Guard, also spoke.

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LABOR PREMIER IS PLEASED AT U. S. PRESS TONE

(Continued from Page 1)

The British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, will discuss during the latter's visit.

Of course, the naval question will receive special attention because of the impending naval conference and the complexity and importance of the issues growing out of it that present themselves for solution. But other matters, which in their category are of importance equal to that of the navy question, it is known will be gone over by the two executives.

One such matter is that of Far Eastern affairs, including such problems as extraterritoriality in China, the Chinese-Russian dispute over the Manchurian railroad, the relations of England, Japan and the United States, the three dominant powers in this part of the world.

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come within the range of the Monroe Doctrine are excluded from the pact. England and Japan do not object to this reservation, but they in turn set up "zones of special interest" of their own. The former contends that the Suez Canal region, controlling the Mediterranean route to the Far East, must be excluded from any arbitration agreement. Japan, it is said, has held off coming to an understanding with the United States pending the outcome of the Anglo-American negotiations. Japan is vitally interested in Manchuria and claims a sphere of influence there.

With a clear Government in power in England and an opportunity to broach the subject directly with Mr. MacDonald, State Department executives are hopeful that the question of an arbitration treaty can be renewed on a more favorable basis.

Curtis Waives Precedence for His Sister at Banquet

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States, has waived the rights of precedence for his sister and official hostess, Mrs. Curtis Gann, at the State dinner to be held at the White House in honor of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in announcing this said the Vice-President had graciously waived his sister's precedence in favor of Lady Isabella Howard, the wife of the British Ambassador, who will be the ranking British lady at the dinner.

Simultaneously, Mr. Stimson disclosed that Mrs. MacDonald had asked that his daughter Isabel should not be regarded officially at ceremonial functions held while he is in the United States. Mr. Stimson said he assumed that the arrangement, which he described as not permanent, would place Mrs. Gann in the next position to Lady Isabella.

TWO BALLOON PILOTS TIED IN RACE CLASSIC

ST. LOUIS (AP)—With one balloon unreported, two of the United States entries in the eighteenth annual James Gordon Bennett international balloon classic were virtually tied for honors Sept. 30, with a difference of only a few miles in their flights from St. Louis.

The two pilots are Capt. William E. Kepner of the United States Army and Ward T. Van Orman, piloting the Goodyear No. 8. Capt. Ernest D. Myster, pilot of the Bellanca, was the only balloonist unreported.

AMERICANS IN CUBAN RIVIERA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Permits for construction of 11 large residences in the Mariano Beach district, Havana's Riviera, have been issued recently to wealthy Americans. Real estate dealers report a number of other Americans are seriously considering establishment of winter residences in and near Havana.

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BRITISH LABOR RAISING TEST OF PARTY ENTRY

Dissolution of Communistic Ties Sought in Draft of New Constitution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BRIGHTON, Eng.—The Labor Party Conference which commenced its annual session here Sept. 30 is the first national reunion of its kind since Ramsay MacDonald's Government took office. It is attended by Labor delegates from all parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The chief official business before it is to revise the Labor Party's written constitution in the light of amendments drawn up in pursuance of instructions given at the conference which met in 1927. The new draft is mostly concerned with matters of internal discipline.

It increases the authority of the central organization as opposed to that of its affiliated bodies. It also makes the tests for membership of the party more precise than they have hitherto been, the chief object here being to exclude Communists.

Instead of merely, as in the past, being required to express willingness "to work for the objects and aims" of the party, a prospective member must now not only belong to a trade union, if he is eligible to do so, but he must also declare that he does not subscribe to any organization of which the party disapproves.

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WOMEN IN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES DEMAND RIGHTS

Exposition in New York Challenges Barriers to Men's Fields

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK—Recognition of the progress which women have made in the fields of business and the professions and a challenge to the discriminations which still prevent women from enjoying economic equality with men is the twofold purpose of the eighth annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, taking place this week at the Hotel Astor.

The present show repeats its predecessors in giving space to women whose success in so-called "unusual occupations" proves that the hand which used to be "light with biscuits" can be turned equally well to the manufacture of steel, and that the eye which guided a pair of scissors on their swift way through a length of dress goods is equally sure in piloting an airplane.

But where the eighth exposition goes beyond those which have preceded it is in its definite attack upon the ignorance, indifference, or prejudice which deny women equal opportunities in entering commerce and industry, in advancing to positions of executive responsibility, and in winning financial rewards commensurate with those offered to men in the same occupations.

Campaigning Year Round

In fact so convinced are Mrs. Julia Alnira Kimball and the staff of her exposition company that they have expanded the one-week annual show to a year-round undertaking of campaigns to open business careers to mature women in need of money, of interest outside the home, to fit the young girl for a worthwhile career and to give publicity to women whose present success warrants bringing them out before the public.

All of these campaigns are being headed up by the annual show which illustrates the all-around interests of women, political activities, philanthropic efforts, legislative work and community projects, as well as the individual achievements of those engaged in various businesses and professions. Not even the huge woman is overlooked, and the hats, and jellies, embroidery and knitting which have been offered in the annual competition sponsored by the club women are a silent plea for the housewife to receive recognition as a contributor of labor with an economic value to the household.

There are a number of competitions all the way from the \$500 award to be won by one of the 10 women's choruses, which will sing the works of 22 American women composers, to the \$25 check which goes to Mildred Nierman of the Girls' Commercial High School, Brooklyn, for her cover design for the 1929 program.

Competition on Budgets

Two competitions are designed especially to interest girls in business, the spelling bee, in which young girls in commercial training will take part, and the budget competition, managed by Miss Adeline Leiser of the Bowers Savings Bank, in which several hundred girls earning salaries from \$15 to \$35 a week tell how they manage to pay for a room, food and attractive clothing.

For the professional women there is the annual competition sponsored by the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, with a \$100 prize for the painting which is voted most popular and another \$100 prize for the piece of sculpture which receives the largest number of ballots cast by visitors.

A diversified program is offered for every afternoon and evening, with Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the show, in charge, and women who are interested in various activities to speak.

In addition, there are afternoon and evening forums, in which a score of

women who have achieved success will tell what training they regard as essential, what opportunities are offered and what rewards may be won in the fields of finance, merchandising, newspaper work, insurance, restaurant management, law, medicine, education, nursing and social work.

Exposition at Detroit

DETROIT—Planned and executed by women, the Women's International Exposition is to be held in Convention Hall Oct. 14-19 under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs. The exposition, designed to aid women in attaining the highest proficiency in home making and rearing of children, will also show the advancement of women in business, professional, government and fine arts.

LEGION IS PLACED ON DUAL BASIS OF PEACE AND PARITY

(Continued from Page 1)

charges that the American Legion Auxiliary was militaristic in sentiment.

"We have seen our men march away to the most terrible war in history, the ordeal of this generation," she said, "and we have a clearer understanding of what war means than any other group of women in America. No one hates war more sincerely than the women of the American Legion Auxiliary, yet we will not let our love of peace blind us to the fact that the possibility of war has not yet been banished from the world."

"Just so long as war remains a possibility it must be guarded against and a strong national defense is the only adequate safeguard. Until all possibility is past, your auxiliary will continue to raise its voice in support of an adequate national defense unhampered by any charge of militarism."

Legion Stands for Peace

Commander McNutt, in demanding naval parity, at the same time made it clear that the Legion supported peaceful methods of settling international disputes.

"The determined stand of the American Legion for adequate national defense," declared Commander McNutt, "is based on the experiences of the past and actuated solely by sound patriotic motives. The Legion has uniformly stood, and still stands, for movements which will make permanent peace more certain and assure a better understanding between nations. It supports practical methods of settling international disputes, methods which do not involve the loss of national integrity or security."

"Until such methods are found and accepted by all of the nations, the Nation must provide a complete defense in any contingency. Under present conditions the policy of parity with other powers is essential to complete defense. Such parity must be real parity rather than apparent parity. If it is possible to achieve such parity by agreement, rather than by competitive armament, the policy of the American Legion is to support such a move. Until such an agreement is reached, the cruiser building program should be continued."

Admiral Rodman, a Kentuckian, who commanded battleship squadrons on duty with the British grand fleet during the World War, speaking from his experience, humorously declared that he believed in "faith, hope and parity, and the greatest of these is parity." Styling himself a propagandist for that principle, he declared:

Armed Forces Seek Peace

"Adverse critics, malicious cranks, and misguided pacifists, who believe, or profess to believe, that peace may only be obtained by complete disarmament, often challenge the sincerity and honesty of naval officers who advocate an adequate and efficient navy."

"They call us 'big navy' men and openly avow that we have some ulterior motive, and claim that our advocacy is malicious and selfish. They are absolutely wrong; the shoe is on the other foot. For there is no class of people in this great republic of ours, who loathe and despise war more than those of us who have

Prove Women's Skill in Arts and Industries



(1) Miss Martha A. Wittnauer, Manufacturer of Watches and Chronometers, an Exhibitor at the Exposition in New York; (2) Mrs. Etta Hamilton Morris, Chairman of Music; (3) Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Exposition; (4) Mrs. Katherine Sunderland, Inventor of Device to Protect Stockings at the Heel; (5) Alice Price, Manufacturer of Sports Wear.

personally witnessed its horrors, and devastating results from every standpoint, and who would welcome gladly any constructive measures that would prevent it and insure everlasting peace in future.

"The navy personnel, like all other good citizens of this country, are ready to lend a helping hand to our Commander-in-Chief, Herbert Hoover, the President of the United States, and are backing him to the utmost in what seems to us to be a tremendous step toward the desired end, namely parity in our naval strength, as an insurance of peace."

"There is little or no use in having an inferior navy; one not quite strong enough. The Germans spent hundreds of millions of dollars in creating a fleet about 80 per cent as strong as that of Great Britain."

Praises Hoover's Stand

The admiral spoke optimistically of the conference on limitation of naval armaments, proposed by Mr. Hoover and the Labor Government of Great Britain, and expressed the hope that the conference to come would not be marred or its object defeated.

"through political or diplomatic intrigue, superimposed by extraneous European relations, or any other conditions or causes." He attributed the breakdown of the Geneva conference to such reasons.

General March carried out the thought of the soldier who had been through the war being a friend of peace. "No one," said he, "is a sincere believer in peace than the man who has known, personally, the horrors of war."

"We all rejoice in the signing of the Kellogg treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, but it would be foolish to imagine that wars were abolished by those treaties. Even as the signed treaties were being deposited in Washington, two of the signatory powers were fighting along the Manchurian frontier, and the end of war is, unhappily, not in sight."

"Particularly unfortunate is the propaganda now prevalent that war has been made impossible by modern inventions. Recently, for example, the American Chemical Society at its seventy-eighth annual meeting at Minneapolis awarded the Priestly medal for 'distinguished service to chemistry' and for being the greatest lay patron of chemistry in this country" to Francis P. Garvan, former alien property custodian, who had died for the Government the German

chemical patents expropriated during the war.

Thinks Army Still Necessary

"Mr. Garvan said in his letter of acceptance, that chemicals and airplanes had made war impossible. Nothing could be further from the fact, and nothing could be more dangerous than for the Nation to be lulled into a false sense of security by such talk as this. We need, and we always will need, an army and a navy of a suitable strength for national defense."

Commander McNutt's annual report asked for support for legislation which should provide for equal service for Labor, Capital and man power in time of war.

The week beginning with Armistice Day, Nov. 11, the commander urged as a "legion membership week" all over the country.

He reported appropriations passed by Congress at the Legion's behest totaling \$9,250,000 for veterans' bureau hospitals, and mentioned the work done for the 15-cruiser bill.

Every Legionnaire was asked to contribute 10 cents during the year for the Legion's work of emergency relief.

Three candidates for commander had opened headquarters and were conducting an active campaign as

the convention opened. They are Gen. Albert L. Cox, Raleigh, N. C.; Ralph T. O'Neil, Topeka, Kan.; and O. L. Bodenhamer, Eldorado, Ark.

As many as 100 airplanes brought delegates to the convention to participate in the daily air circus. Ohio River boats brought many others and housed them during the meeting. For days before the convention and continuously since it began, Boston and Los Angeles partisans made the city noisy and colorful with various efforts to attract attention to their respective advantages as a convention city.

Kentucky Methodists

Praise Hoover Stand

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Delegates from all congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in all of the western half of Kentucky sent a congratulatory resolution to President Hoover upon his expressed determination to rid the national capital of illegal liquor traffic.

They also expressed their gratification at the efforts exerted by the President in the interests of world peace. Disapproval was expressed of "men in high places who pose in public as friends of prohibition and in private patronize bootleggers or attend social functions where intoxicants are served."

ROYAL MAIL LINE TO EXTEND SERVICE

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—P. G. M. Mitchell, general manager, and Lord Suffield, director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, have sailed for Buenos Aires to study conditions in South American ports, with the view of a new liner which will be ordered before the end of the year.

Before leaving, Mr. Mitchell said that the new vessel would undoubtedly be larger than the motor liners Alcantara and Asturias, which are both 21,000 tons, though the size and method of propulsion are as yet unsettled. The Royal Mail is determined to see the company keep its place in South American shipping business, and is taking the necessary steps to that end.

Swedish 'Match King' Asks Reich Monopoly, in Exchange for Loan

Statement Is Made That Ivar Kreuger Has Offered \$150,000,000 to Government at Reasonable Interest—Already Controls 70 Per Cent of Industry

By RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The report that Ivar Kreuger, Swedish "match king," had offered the Reich a loan of \$150,000,000 at a reasonable rate of interest for greater rights on the German match market, came as a complete surprise.

Not only the Opposition press, but also some of the organs of the Government raise the question whether the Reich's finances are really in such a bad state as to warrant such a step. On the other hand, the Reich is confronted with numerous financial obligations resulting from the financial policy of past years, for which it has tried in vain to obtain money on the home market.

Mr. Kreuger already controls 70 per cent of German match production, but owing to the Reich's match syndicate it cannot exercise control over the prices. Apparently, he now

wants this changed. Mr. Kreuger has already obtained privileges of a similar kind in other countries, for instance, in France, against loans. Another reason for his move is that at present the situation in the German match industry is suffering considerably under the influx of Russian matches, which are sold at extremely low prices. The plan would naturally lead to monopoly of the factories in Germany.

CHILEAN LOAN REGULATIONS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A law has been promulgated which sets the conditions for the emission of bonds or debentures. According to the new law only enterprises incorporated here and having offices in Chile are authorized to contract loans by means of bond issues or debentures. Foreign corporations must also comply with this law in order to operate in Chile.



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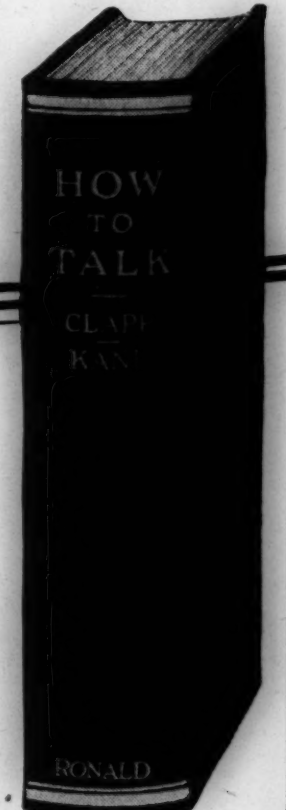
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HUMANE AGENCY TO ASK GREATER HELP BY PUBLIC

Convention at St. Louis Re-views Gains in Case of Children and Animals

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seeking better ways to help those in need of a helping hand, whether they be children or defenseless animals, the American Humane Association has opened its fifty-third annual convention here. Delegates from all parts of the United States have gathered to exchange views on methods by which the usefulness and scope of the organization's work may be enlarged.

The program of the four-day meeting includes very little formal business, extensive speech-making and reading of long reports having been discarded in favor of a more informal method of discussion of subjects as the protection of dogs, advancement of safety on the highways, effect of divorce on children, etc.

After remarks of welcome by Gerald B. O'Reilly, president of the Humane Society of Missouri, and a brief review of the year's work by Sydney H. Coleman, national president, the convention at once dissolved itself into sections for a study of the care of animals.

Seek Public's Good Will

Taking part in the presentation and discussion of the first day's problems were Dr. Frances H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Mrs. F. W. Swanton, manager of the Oregon Humane Society; Mrs. M. W. Baldwin, secretary of the Sioux City (Ia.) Humane Society; Miss Jean M. Gordon, director of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and John F. Poucher, general manager of the Nebraska Humane Society.

Among topics discussed were the questions of how to develop greater good will toward the association's work on the part of the general public, including the use of pictures and posters, methods of humane slaughtering of cattle, and a talk on "The Animal Friends of Our Presidents."

In his welcome, Mr. O'Reilly thanked the welfare delegates for coming to St. Louis, reminding them that their presence advanced the cause of humane work by attracting the attention of persons who had not hitherto been confronted by the association's existence, its ideals or its need for more co-operation.

Progress in Missouri

As encouragement to the weaker humane societies represented in the meeting, Mr. O'Reilly told of the long strides of successful endeavor experienced by the Missouri organization. Six years ago a telephone girl in the St. Louis office and one man on the street constituted the force; today there is a commodious new shelter in which is operated a first-class clinic and a down-town receiving and emergency shelter.

"The force has grown to include two

office girls, two caretakers and their wives and a street force of four men! The society's plans for the future, Mr. O'Reilly said, include the construction of a children's shelter, separate from the animal building, superintended by a trained child investigator, a competent woman to handle a humane education program and nine men on the streets, able as well to respond to calls from all over the State.

Most of the four-day meeting will be given over to discussing phases of the care of juveniles, ranging from the influence of the theater to child protection in rural districts.

Inter-American Highway Planned

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Government of Panama has invited the Central American governments to send delegates to Panama City to confer with the American delegates to the second Pan-American Highway Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro last month, for the purpose of discussing plans for the survey of an inter-American highway from Laredo, Tex., on the Mexican border, to Panama, Pyke Johnson, executive secretary of the United States delegation, said today in an interview.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Panama are certain to be represented at the conference, Mr. Johnson said. With Guatemala and Honduras yet to be heard from, Johnson expressed the belief that the highway could be completed in five years. In event the conference approves the project, Johnson and McDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, will head the reconnaissance survey.

BARON TANAKA HAS PASSED ON

TOKYO (AP)—Baron Gilei Tanaka, distinguished soldier, statesman and leader of the Seiyukai party, has passed on.

Baron Tanaka was sometimes called the "Mussolini of Japan" because of his determined methods and the fact that he once held three cabinet portfolios simultaneously.

Baron Tanaka became a politician only after a distinguished military career that included staff duty in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war. He was Minister of War in three cabinets, held the rank of a full general, and was a member of the Supreme War Council. After becoming a politician he put away his sword and never again appeared in public in uniform. It was in May, 1925, that he became president of the Seiyukai party, which represents to a large degree the interests of landowners.

JOINT CUSTOMHOUSE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Chile and Peru will establish a customhouse on the boundary line at Charalluta, between Tacna and Arica, on Oct. 1, it is announced. Plans for an agreement permitting the Peruvians to ship their produce from the inland town of Tacna by way of Arica, in Chilean territory, without customs complications are being studied by the Foreign Minister and the chief of customs.

HOOVER TARIFF VIEW ATTACKED BY DEMOCRATS

Find Rights of Congress Impaired by Executive's Authority on Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Under the surface of the political maneuvering and clash of partisan oratory surrounding the tariff, the real question at stake is which branch of the Government, the legislative or the executive, shall gain control of the tariff and tax-making power.

The Constitution vests that authority in the hands of Congress. Congress in instituting the flexible tariff as it now functions has divested itself of a considerable portion of such authority.

The Democratic-Progressive coalition proposes to restore to Congress this power. The President and Republican adherents of the tariff bill are resisting the move.

President Hoover, in his recent statement urging the retention of the flexible tariff system, stresses the point that it makes for prompt action in putting through tariff adjustment. The opposition asserts that the issue is far more important than that. They say that despite congressional inadequacies in acting on tariff matters, that such consideration is to be preferred to still further increasing bureaucratic authority.

"The question involved is one that in our opinion strikes at the very roots of constitutional government," the Democrats in a formal statement of their leader, Fumford M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, declared. "It concerns the preservation unimpaired or the abandonment of the power of levying taxes by that branch of the Government which the forefathers agreed should alone be charged with that duty and responsibility."

"Whatever argument could be advanced during the war and immediately following for delegating to a degree the taxing power to the Executive unquestionably no longer exists. To incorporate now in the law any recognition of a right of the Executive to impose taxes without the concurrence of the legislative branch is without justification."

"We should not be unduly influenced in this question by the attempt to divert attention from this momentous issue by condemnation of and emphasis upon the dilatory and un-

satisfactory results of congressional procedure. That will be remedied by the amendments we propose.

"We do not hesitate to say that if this extraordinary and what we believe to be unconstitutional authority passes now from Congress, there will never again be a tariff bill originating and enacted by Congress. In an age where there has been a steady tendency to rob the individual citizen of his power and influence in his government through bureaucracy, we deem it our duty to vigorously protest any further encroachments in this direction, and especially with respect to tariff and taxation."

Porter to Push New Arms Embargo Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A resolution intended to strengthen the Kellogg-Brand Peace Pact will be pressed by Stephen G. Porter (R.), chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, at the same time, announces that he will add a clarifying amendment to the pending resolution.

The Porter resolution gives the President power to declare an embargo on arms shipments from the United States to a belligerent nation, while the new amendment would specify the type of arms and military equipment to be barred by presidential authority. It is introduced as an amendment to existing legislation, passed in 1922, which gives the President authority to halt arms exports to China and New World countries. This power has been used in Cuba, China and Mexico.

Mr. Porter's resolution was introduced last February but did not come to a vote. It did not specify types of military equipment to be barred. The resolution avoids the difficulty of determining which of two belligerents is the "aggressor," according to Mr. Porter. Should two nations go to war, the resolution would make it possible to prevent sending war materials to both, or either.

TOO MANY FISH BEING CAUGHT IN LAKE ERIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The second international survey of Lake Erie to determine reasons for the depletion of fish in the last few years has just been completed.

It was found that there is plenty of fish food, but that over-fishing is depleting the number, and that the open season frequently coincides very closely with the mating period.

REALTY BROKERS INSIST ON CODE OF ARBITRATION

Clause in All Building Contracts Provides for Controversies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first step in the application of arbitral methods to disputes in the field of building management has just been announced in the agreement by Cross & Brown, real estate brokers and managers, to insert in all their management con-

tracts the standard arbitration clause of the American Arbitration Association. This extension of arbitral facilities was attributed by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, to the plan followed by the New York Real Estate Board and the New York Building Congress in showing leaders in both branches of this field that "economy of operation and friendly relations follow in the wake of intelligent practice of arbitration."

"I believe myself safe in predicting," he continued, "that the time is very close at hand when all of the more important building and real estate concerns of the city will simultaneously adopt arbitration in every phase of its operation that might prove feasible."

The arbitration clause reads as follows: "Any claim or controversy arising out of or relating to this agreement, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration under the rules

of the American Arbitration Association, and judgment may be entered on the award in any court having jurisdiction."

"Our legal department, as well as our executives in charge of management," Morton R. Cross, president of Cross & Brown, said, "have examined the potentialities of the use of this arbitration clause from every angle, and we believe the step we are taking, although it may for the moment be considered radical, is indeed highly conservative. Perhaps most important in bringing disputes before an impartial arbitral board of men familiar with customs and practices of the real estate business is the fact that it promises to conserve friendly relations between our company and any owner with whom a controversy might arise. We believe that the very presence of such a clause will tend to place our management division on a higher ethical plane."

New Device Drives Car by Liquid Gas

ESSEN, Ger. (AP)—A new type of automobile, with liquid gas as the propelling agent, has been successfully tested here by Max Valler, the inventor.

The car was set in motion by the force of the loud sputtering escaping gas from three steel tubes attached to the rear of the driver's seat. Speed and halting the car was controlled by opening and closing the escape valves.

The car reached a top speed of about 37 miles an hour, but the inventor said that with perfection of the method he expects vehicles to surpass all speed records, and predicted that the method would revolutionize the motive power for airplanes.

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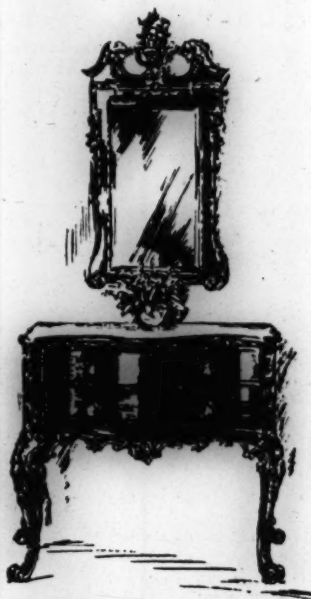
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Banks Behind United Europe Combat 'Economic War' Theory

(Continued from Page 1)

toiling men and those who direct their toil, became frightened lest food should fall and shelter be denied them. The argument for a United States of Europe which carries weight—and the only argument which carries weight—is that of bread-and-butter. If it were not for the bread-and-butter argument, it is safe to say that there are enough automobiles of one kind and another scattered about the European landscape to make the mere thought of any sort of coming together ridiculous. But when it is a matter of continuing to eat—ah, that's another story.

Dependence on Exports

To the thinking European there is nothing more clear than the growing intensity of the economic struggle that lies ahead for his state. Whether he is a citizen of a highly industrialized state like Belgium, or of a state with large capital resources like France, or of a state that must build its economic life almost from the foundations like Poland, he knows that an exhausting conflict will fill the future. He knows that the prosperity of his country depends, in large degree, on its ability to supply markets outside its own borders.

For none of the European states—with the exception of Russia—can provide an internal market large enough to keep a modern industrialized state prosperous. He can feel that his country is well equipped, from the standpoint of raw materials or manufacturing establishments, or both, to enter this race for outside markets. But then he looks up to see that neighboring nations, that almost all the other states in Europe, are similarly equipped. All of them are ready to fight for their share of the markets. And as he sees their readiness for economic battle, his hope sinks.

But that is only the beginning of his despair. He can foresee the exhaustion that is bound to result from his struggle with his next-door neighbor. Then he raises his eyes a trifle higher, so that he can look across the Atlantic. There he sees an industrial colossus. Colossal wealth, colossal resources in raw materials, colossal manufacturing plants, colossal technical and engineering skill. He discovers that this colossus is just beginning to think that he, too, needs his share of the world markets in order to maintain for his people the unprecedented standard of living which is theirs by right of residence in a colossal land. It is any wonder that the European industrialist feels that, if he is to have any chance at all in the coming struggle, he must find a way of combining what strength he has with the strength of all his European neighbors, so that, lumped together, the aggregate resources which they can take to the coming battle for world markets will not be hopelessly less than those of the colossus across the ocean?

The war did many things to Europe. One of the things that enters into Europe's present economic difficulties is the fact that it enormously increased the number of factories. When the states of Europe found themselves at war, their military necessities forced them to provide in a few months manufacturing plants that might normally never have been built. In the case of France this expansion was the greater because the wave of German invasion quickly swallowed a large part of the country that was most important in her economic program.

New Manufacturing Plants
But it was not only the war that increased their number of factories. With the declaration of war, the neutral states found themselves cut off from many of their customary sources of supply. Naturally they set about providing for their own needs, wherever that was possible, and thus still another new flock of manufacturing plants came into existence. And when peace came these new plants, both in the warring and in the neutral countries, were left, looking for markets to maintain themselves.

While the war covered Europe with new manufacturing plants, the peace brought a large number of new states. The breaking of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of the new states in what had once been western Russia gave Europe more than a thousand miles of new boundaries. It also subjected the continent to the rivalries, quarrels and at times almost open warfare of a multitude of new states which found the wine of an unaccustomed liberty pretty strong for their heads, but which were determined to establish their own position at whatever cost to their neighbors.

The result has been that all these new states have adopted the policy of high protection for their infant in-

dustries. They have set out to become free—this is, self-sufficient—economic units. Just as the peace made them free political units. To give such plants as they possessed a guaranteed market and to encourage the building of other plants for the production of goods previously imported from outside their new boundaries, they built their tariff walls high enough to keep all intruders out. That, as they read it, was the lesson taught by the prosperity of the United States, France and pre-war Germany.

Even the older states felt it necessary to boost their tariff walls. With an excess of manufacturing plant on their hands, how else could they provide these plants with something to do? And if the plants were closed, how could they provide for the workers thus thrust into the ranks of the unemployed? So Europe, during the first half dozen years after the armistice, turned itself into an economic battlefield, with 27 separate states dividing themselves off into 27 different customs units, all of the units surrounded with almost unscalable tariff barriers, inside which every one of the 27 units scrambled desperately trying to make itself self-sufficient and self-supporting.

Futility of Tariff Barriers

Of course, it couldn't be done. Clear-headed economists knew that from the first, and said so. Europe paid no attention to them. But soon the futility of the effort began to appear to the bankers and the men connected with the basic industries—the railways, the coal mines, the steel mills, and the like. They saw that the policy of cooping business up within the boundaries of any European state was, in the long run, a policy of suffocation. They saw that the tariff barriers would eventually do more harm to the prosperity of the people they were supposed to protect than to the outside interests from which they were supposed to be protected. They saw, in other words, that the whole theory of an economic warfare between 27 mutually exclusive units was a huge delusion that could lead only to the exhaustion and poverty of all.

It was the dawning recognition of the folly of this unending European tariff war that brought into being such an organization as the International Chamber of Commerce. The president-founder of that body, M. Etienne Clémentel, in first summarizing its purposes, said that it was formed "to see just where the principal industries, commerce and agriculture stand, to condemn all restrictions, all the barriers which hamper transportation and commercial exchanges; to seek effective means of insuring commercial liberty; to inquire into the utility of international industrial ententes."

When Sir Alan G. Anderson became acting president of the same body, in 1926, he put the case more forcibly. "Europe is sick of 'malaise économique,'" he said, "not because her climate or her people or her material assets have failed, but because she is haunted by ghosts of the dead past of war. A false idea has poisoned her mind, and through her mind poisoned her body. In war, the man across the frontier is an enemy to be killed, but in peace, the man with whom one buys and sells is a partner much more than a rival. The prosperity of one partner helps another even if they live on opposite sides of a frontier."

It took, however, the famous International Bankers' Manifesto, published in October, 1926, to bring the economic folly of the European situation clearly into view. "It is difficult to view without dismay," said that historic document, "the extent to which tariff barriers, special licenses and prohibitions since the war have been allowed to interfere with international trade and to prevent it from flowing in its natural channels. At no period in recent history has freedom from such restrictions been more needed to enable traders to adapt themselves to new and different conditions."

Then, after sketching more fully what had been going on, the manifesto continued: "There can be no recovery in Europe until politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but a process of exchange, that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers, and that their prosperity is a condition of our own well-being. . . . Depend-

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ent as we all are upon imports and exports, and upon the processes of international exchange, we cannot view without grave concern a policy which means the impoverishment of Europe.

Opinion Alert

"Happily there are signs that opinion in all countries is awakening at last to the dangers ahead. The League of Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce have been laboring to reduce to a minimum all formalities, prohibitions and restrictions, to remove inequalities of treatment in other matters than transfers, to facilitate the transport of passengers and goods. In some countries powerful voices are pleading for the suspension of tariffs altogether. Others have suggested the conclusion of long periods of commercial agreements embodying in every case the most-favored-nation clause. Some states have recognized in recent treaties the necessity of freeing trade from the restrictions which depress it. And experience is slowly teaching others that the breaking down of the economic barriers between them may prove the surest remedy for the stagnation which exists."

"On the valuable political results which might flow from such a policy, American statesmen have long been for its will, of co-operation for exclusiveness, we will not dwell. But we wish to place on record our conviction that the establishment of economic freedom is the best hope of reviving the commerce and the credit of the world."

All the world took notice of this manifesto. Naturally, for it was signed the names of the leading bankers of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. Yes, even of the United States of America. For the economic crisis produced by Europe's system of endless tariff barriers had become so acute that six American bankers of the first rank felt justified in joining in the warning. These American signatories were: J. P. Morgan of New York; John J. Mitchell of Chicago; J. P. Morgan of New York; Thomas N. Perkins of New York; Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago; and Albert H. Wiggin of New York.

Opposition to Tariffs Increases

Since the publication of the International Bankers' Manifesto the campaign for a reduction of Europe's tariff barriers has gone forward without ceasing. The World's Economic Congress, which met in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1927, took a strong position in support of the draft agreement which the League drew up for state signatures, an agreement that would abolish prohibitions on imports and exports. It likewise went on record for a general lowering of tariff walls. The International Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions of the same kind as often as it meets.

To an American, accustomed to absolute freedom of trade within the vast United States, the 48 states comprising the United States of America, the European tariff situation seems like a nightmare. Not only is he exasperated to discover that, if he wishes to sell in European markets, he must surmount 27 different customs barriers; he is much more at a loss to see how the Europeans do any business among themselves. The American is generally a protectionist. He believes in tariffs, and high tariffs at that. But he believes that these tariffs should surround a territory large enough to inclose within itself material resources and markets sufficient to keep the bulk of industry prosperously employed. And Europe, with its mountainous tariff walls shutting off little states that can be crossed in a few hours' train journey, seems to him an economic monstrosity. As it is.

The shortcomings of the European system have become equally clear to the European banker and to the man of his business. These men naturally are the first to feel the pinch of artificially restricted industry. It is to the banker's interest to have goods moving freely, for he makes his profits by the provision of credits to the various industrial operations. The man of his business, on the other hand, cannot use the banker's credit to advantage unless he

can have fairly free access to raw materials and to a market large enough to absorb his products. It is no surprise, therefore, to find these men signing manifestoes calling for a lowering of tariff barriers, passing resolutions in the same tenor, or joining a United States of Europe movement which would place the formation of some sort of European customs union as the first plank in its platform.

League Delegates Appealed To

Then why doesn't the movement toward tariff reduction make more progress? For, notwithstanding all the agitation, not only has there been no reduction so far; such changes as have been made to date have all been in the opposite direction. The result is that leaders like M. Hyman of Belgium now call upon the delegates to the League Assembly, almost in despair, to induce their governments to agree at least not to boost the duties any higher. What is the trouble?

"The trouble is that, when a European state is revising its tariff it is not the banker nor the technical economist, and even in many cases not the man of big business, who is the ear of the legislator. Just as during the past revision operations in the United States it is the man who can come to the capital and say to his local representative, 'I have a factory at such-and-such a place in your constituency. If you lower the duties on the articles I am manufacturing, my profits will be increased. I shall have to close down my factory, and all my workers will be thrown on the unemployment insurance benefits. But if you will raise the duties, that will make my position ever so much more secure. Perhaps I can even hire another dozen men.' So the tariff barriers slowly keep going up rather than down."

How is this tendency of local interests to sabotage the economic interests of Europe as a whole to be overcome? M. Briand has just told the Geneva Assembly of the League that there will have to be a political solution. By that he means that the governments will have to get together, agree that there is to be a general lowering of tariffs, and then send out orders to their tariff-making bodies to carry this common political will into effect. Perhaps this is the only way to immediate action in the right direction.

It needs only a slight acquaintance with Europe, however, to discover that the present European states will never learn how to pool their economic resources gladly and effectively until they, in the terms of an earlier phrase of M. Briand, "learn to think European." That is the fundamental economic trouble in Europe today. Except as a convenient geographic term, there is no such thing as Europe. The peoples do not think of themselves as Europeans—they think of themselves as Poles and Germans and Lithuanians and Croats and all the rest. Neither do they realize that there is any community of interest between them.

It will take, one is forced to believe, hunger or the fear of hunger to bring this sense of a community of interest home to the masses of Europe. Already, those who are trained to study and understand the economic conflict into which their states are entering have this fear of future hunger large before their eyes. They are the ones, likewise, who have already taken up with the movement for a United States of Europe. But as for the masses, it will be a long time before they comprehend the new idea, and a longer before they are ready to support it.

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European Places and Personalities

(Continued from Page 1)

that at Washington "statesmen will handle nothing less than the whole meaning of sea law and sea power."

Sea Power Taken of Union

And while the editor of the Observer admits that in the past precisely these issues have served to divide Britain and the United States, he holds that "for the first time, sea power is to be a token of union, and not of dissension." In this Mr. Garvin expresses the hope, if not the conviction, of most of his people, and, I am inclined to think, of most Americans as well.

I recall well meeting Mr. MacDonald in Boston at the time of his visit in 1927 and the eagerness with which he discussed the American attitude toward Great Britain. The same issues which now take him westward to Washington were uppermost in his thought then, and his attitude was far from being the whole program of co-operation which he foresaw between the two governments.

The Sunday Times appears to me to divide nearly equally with the Observer the better class of Sunday circulation. Despite its name it has no connection with "the Thunderer"—which by the way no one over here seems to call by that resonant title any longer. It does not discuss the MacDonald trip with quite the detachment from local politics manifested by the Observer. Indeed it holds that the Washington adventure "is only what Mr. Baldwin had determined to do had he remained in office." Furthermore it is disinclined to credit the Labor Government with even the moderate "movements" of the Hague and Geneva, which it ascribes to their having continued the policy of the previous government.

Indeed, close observers of British politics will discern in the Sunday Times editorial treatment of the MacDonald expedition something more than a hint that, after all, not foreign affairs but industrial and social conditions at home are what should most concern the head of the Labor Government.

Of really more importance is an article on the editorial page of this paper by the regular political correspondent, "He declines to look upon the preliminary naval agreement as the whole purpose of the Premier's voyage, saying very truly that this could have been completed here by negotiations with General Dawes. But he is hopeful that the conference at the White House may result in a sort of Atlantic agreement, by which the two nations shall mutually agree to respect each other's commerce during war, as in peace, in the Atlantic Ocean, and make common

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cause against any nation interfering with it. Should other nations desire to join in such an agreement, there would be no necessity for excluding them. Freedom of the seas is still as much a bugbear over here as it is the generally accepted theory in the United States. But this proposition, it is urged, at once grants the freedom desired by the United States and protects British trade routes by which the islands must be fed in time of war. The suggestion is at least important and affords another illustration of the way in which public men and political students over here are searching for some formula to check naval rivalry and cement peace between the English-speaking nations.

Question of Ambassadorship
Two prominent British diplomats are approaching the end of their terms of office and discussion is general concerning their successors. One is Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador at Washington, who was appointed—some say as a bit of overshrew politics—just on the eve of the assumption of office by Ramsay MacDonald some six years ago. There is no question as to the popularity of Sir Esme in the United States, nor of his excellency as a diplomat. Without attaining anything of the nation-wide popularity won by Lord Bryce, he has nevertheless been acceptable in all those public functions in which the Ambassador must join.

Two names are discussed as his successor. One, Sir Robert Vansittart, now accompanying the Prime Minister to Washington as his private secretary. He is already known in Washington society. The other possibility, as Americans phrase it, is Prof. Gilbert Murray, widely known as educationalist, philosopher and publicist. The Bryce experience should suggest to the Premier that American people deeply appreciate a scholar and a literary man, rather than professional diplomat, to the Washington Embassy. Prof. Murray has been welcomed on many private visits to the United States and not inconceivably

might equal the triumph of the author of "The American Commonwealth" at Washington. Quest of New League Secretary Another diplomat slated for retirement is Sir Eric Drummond, who fills the important place of Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva. Sir Eric's term has already expired, but the difficulty of getting continental nations to agree upon his successor has prevented the choice. They are, however, little likely to permit the post to be held indefinitely by an Englishman, with the necessary implication that no other nationality can furnish a fit successor. With the United States in the League, an American doubtless would have been chosen. As it is, one of the lesser states, perhaps Holland or a Baltic state, has a fair chance of getting a highly honorable appointment.

An interesting fact, and one that may have its effect on the appointment of their successors, is that both Sir Esme Howard and Sir Eric Drummond are Roman Catholics.

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Intercollegiate, Civil and Professional Athletic News of the World

ONLY ONE UPSET OCCURS IN EAST

Defeat of Brown Surprises — Few Close Scores but — Most as Expected

The eastern football season for 1929 really opened Saturday with preliminary games of the larger colleges. Eleven that played winning about as expected, only one upset of an outstanding nature and a number of unexpected opposition games occurring.

Brown's varsity eleven, one of "iron men" in the East, met the first test of the season when it failed to defeat its opening game, and at the conclusion, trailed the Springfield Y. M. C. A. team, 14 to 0. The game was a surprise, as the Brown team had been expected to win easily. The Springfield team, however, played a very unusual power, and had it not been for the two brilliant backs, C. K. Cagle and J. H. Marshall, the game would have been a very close one. The Springfield team, however, played a very unusual power, and had it not been for the two brilliant backs, C. K. Cagle and J. H. Marshall, the game would have been a very close one.

Kozeluh Wins United States Professional Tennis Title

Defeats Vincent Richards in Great Five-Set Battle at Forest Hills Stadium Before Big Crowd

NEW YORK (AP) — Karel Kozeluh, of Prague, Czechoslovakia, brought the lawn tennis season of 1929 to a brilliant conclusion on Saturday, when he defeated Vincent Richards, the 1927 and 1928 professional champion of the United States, in the final round of the 1929 title tournament, at the Forest Hills stadium, before the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a professional tennis event in the United States.

The match was the finest display of the game that has ever been witnessed on the courts of the West Side Club. Kozeluh, a 25-year-old Czech, was playing with a power and precision that was new to the tennis world. Richards, a 32-year-old American, was playing with a power and precision that was new to the tennis world.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Stars Help Cadets

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., played its first game of the season Saturday, when it defeated the Springfield Y. M. C. A. team, 14 to 0. The game was a surprise, as the United States Military Academy team had been expected to win easily. The Springfield team, however, played a very unusual power, and had it not been for the two brilliant backs, C. K. Cagle and J. H. Marshall, the game would have been a very close one.

Honors Divided in Coast Tennis Play

English Women and American Men Share Titles at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP) — English women divided with American men in the five championships of the annual Pacific southwest tennis tournament, which concluded Saturday in Los Angeles. The division of final honors also saw American men favorites bow to new challengers.

The new tournament champions were John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., in the men's singles; Neal Brown and Robert Sellers, both of San Francisco, in the men's doubles; Miss Betty Nuthall, youthful English girl, in the women's singles; and Miss D. C. Shepherd-Barron in the women's doubles and R. Berkeley Bell of Texas, in the mixed doubles.

INDIANS GOING AT FAST PACE

Show Themselves Capable Against Browns in Race for Third Place

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	58	.639
New York	98	64	.606
Cleveland	90	72	.556
St. Louis	88	74	.544
Washington	71	79	.472
Detroit	69	81	.460
Chicago	54	97	.358
Boston	56	95	.368

NEW YORKERS WIN IN LESLIE GOLF

Metropolitan District Easily Captures Team Trophy

LESLE GOLF CUP STANDING

Team	Points
Metropolitan	114
Pennsylvania	49
Eastern Canada	254
Massachusetts	23

HORNSBY MAKING A GREAT EFFORT

Moves Into Third Place in Batting and Hits Thirty-Ninth Home Run

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Chicago	95	51	.651
Pittsburgh	88	64	.578
New York	86	66	.565
St. Louis	76	73	.510
Philadelphia	70	81	.464
Brooklyn	70	81	.464
Cincinnati	64	84	.432
Boston	54	97	.358

straight victory without relief. In his last five games, Walker has not allowed more than eight hits and one run. Twice this month the Giants have run five straight victories.

The other club have only a slim chance of finishing in second place. Should they win all their remaining games, six, the Pirates could win the runner-up position by winning three of their last four. Should the Pirates lose half of their last four games, New York could tie for second place by taking all of its six. The only chance the Giants have to win their six games, while Pittsburgh is losing three of its last four. The Pirates have won 15 and lost 13 this month.

Braves Feel Heat

The Boston Braves have felt the heat of the winning streak of the other clubs down the last stretch. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses.

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INDIANS GOING AT FAST PACE

Show Themselves Capable Against Browns in Race for Third Place

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	58	.639
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Cleveland	90	72	.556
St. Louis	88	74	.544
Washington	71	79	.472
Detroit	69	81	.460
Chicago	54	97	.358
Boston	56	95	.368

NEW YORKERS WIN IN LESLIE GOLF

Metropolitan District Easily Captures Team Trophy

LESLE GOLF CUP STANDING

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The other club have only a slim chance of finishing in second place. Should they win all their remaining games, six, the Pirates could win the runner-up position by winning three of their last four. Should the Pirates lose half of their last four games, New York could tie for second place by taking all of its six. The only chance the Giants have to win their six games, while Pittsburgh is losing three of its last four. The Pirates have won 15 and lost 13 this month.

Braves Feel Heat

The Boston Braves have felt the heat of the winning streak of the other clubs down the last stretch. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses. They have the record of 12 wins and 12 losses.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy and a Tea Party

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy had a nice little surprise.

Uncle came back from market one Saturday with a square cardboard box under the seat of the pony trap, and he gave it to Milly-Molly-Mandy to hold while he got his other parcels out. It was a neat little white-brown box, tied round with string, and it wasn't very heavy, and it didn't rattle much, and it didn't smell of anything except cardboard, and Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't guess what was in it, so she asked Uncle.

And Uncle said, "Oh, just some odd bits of things I want to get rid of. Throw them away for me, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

Milly-Molly-Mandy looked at Uncle surprisingly, for it didn't seem the sort of box to be thrown away. She thought Uncle was looking a bit twinkly, so she said, "I'd better just keep it in first before I throw it away, hadn't I, Uncle?"

Uncle's Surprise

And Uncle, gathering up his parcels, said, "Oh, yes, yes. We don't want to make any mistake about it," and went off with them toward the kitchen door.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy picked the knot undone, and when she got the box open—what do you think she saw inside? The sweetest little dolls' tea set, with cups and plates and milk jug and all complete, fitted neatly in holes cut in the cardboard so that they shouldn't rattle about.

Milly-Molly-Mandy gave a squeak of excitement and put the box down on the ground in a hurry while she ran after Uncle, crying, "Oh Uncle, thank you!—Is it for me? Oh, thank you, Uncle!" And Uncle pretended he was surprised and said, "What's that? Wasn't it rubbish after all? Well, well, what a good thing you looked!" and went indoors with his parcels, and Milly-Molly-Mandy ran back to her tea set.

It was the prettiest little tea set, with a teapot that would really pour, and a sugar basin with a tiny lid, and two little cups and saucers and plates—"One for me, and one for Susan," thought Milly-Molly-Mandy to herself. "I'll ask Mamma if I can ask Susan to tea." So she called her Mother was busy taking the cakes out of the oven, and asked, "Certainly, Milly-Molly-Mandy. And you may have this little cake on a saucer, and one of these little bread rolls to look like a loaf."

So that afternoon Milly-Molly-Mandy laid a small cloth on the garden table and arranged her tea set on it, with a little vase of flowers in the center, and all the good things Mother had given her to eat, and when everything was ready she ran down the nice, white road with the

hedges on each side to ask Little-friend-Susan to come to the tea party. But what do you think?

Before she got as far as the Moggs' cottage (where Little-friend-Susan lived) she met Little-friend-Susan herself coming up to the nice, white cottage with the thatched roof (where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived). And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hello, Susan! I was just coming to ask you to a dolls' tea party—I've got a new tea set!" And Little-friend-Susan said just at the same moment, "Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy! I've got a new tea set—will you come to a dolls' tea party with me?"

So then they both stopped still and stared at each other.

"Mine's a perfectly new tea set," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Uncle brought it to me from market, and it's pink."

"I only had mine today," said Little-friend-Susan. "Father brought it home from market, and it's blue."

"But I've got a special little cake and a proper loaf," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Do come!"

"No, you come!" said Little-friend-Susan. "I've got a tiny little tart and a weeny little pot of strawberry jam!"

"I've got lots of bread and jam on an ordinary plate for us to eat," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "and it is a sweet little tea set!"

"Oh, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Little-friend-Susan, and there's a daisy beside each plate, and lots and lots of bread and dripping, and my tea set is simply beautiful, too!"

It was very difficult indeed to know what to do, for Milly-Molly-Mandy felt secretly sure that her party would be nicer and she didn't want it wasted; and Little-friend-Susan felt secretly sure, too, that her party would be nicer, and she didn't want it wasted, either!

Billy Decides

"Do come!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"No, you come!" said Little-friend-Susan.

Just then they saw Billy Blunt wandering down the road, scraping a bit of stick with his knife.

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-friend-Susan were standing looking so solemn that Billy Blunt stopped and said, "What's up?"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-friend-Susan told him, too. And Billy Blunt scraped away for a moment, and then said, "Better take your things in the meadow or somewhere and have a double tea." (And he had his mouth open to add "And ask me, too," but he thought he'd better not, in case they didn't want him, so he shut it again.)

And directly Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-friend-Susan heard that, they both wondered why they hadn't thought of a double tea themselves.

Jack and the Runaway Cow

A True Story

ONCE Jack went with his father miles away up over the hard narrow mountain road where waxy wheels rattled over the flat stony ridges that were always cropping out or clinked sharply through the flying gravel when Peter, the horse, trotted. Jack did not often go on such long rides as this, at least in a wagon, but this time he was wanted to drive the horse while his father led a new cow he had bought from a man at the other end of the mountain.

The cow did not want to leave home, however. Of course, she did not understand that Jack's father would put her in a much warmer barn, and that, besides being more comfortable, she would also be better fed. And most of all she did not understand that these strange human beings meant to be kind to her. So she kept pulling back on the rope every now and then in spite of all the easy coaxing Jack's father did.

Sometimes she came ahead willingly though slowly; sometimes she bellowed and balked. At last, just when Jack's father had hopes and had loosened the rope a little, she threw back her head, and the tug pulled it out of his hand. Up went the cow's tail in the air, out flew her heels, and away she went, over the fence and up through the field.

"Better the critter!" said Jack's father, watching her go. And then after looking after her a moment and seeing her disappear into the woods he added quietly, to Jack: "I'll go up and see if I can't get her."

Through the Woods

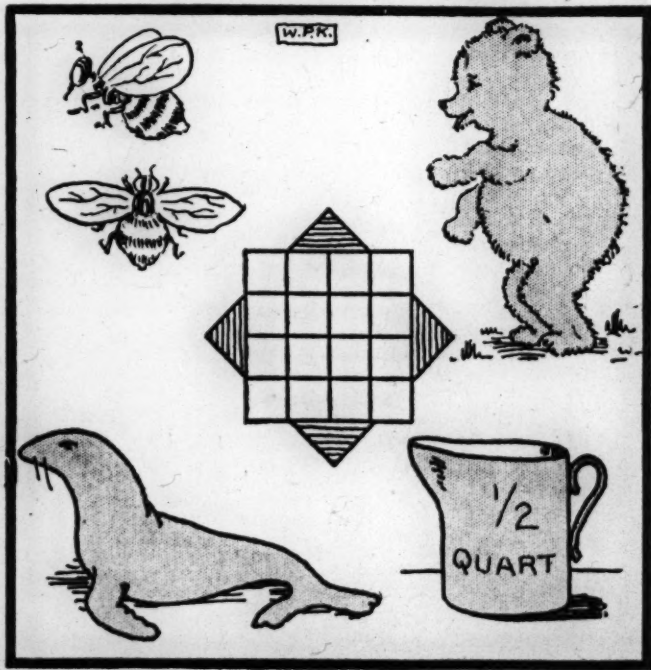
But no, indeed! He followed through the woods a whole hour and once got so close that he could almost step on the dragging rope, but just then she became wild and suspicious again and broke away.

"She'll likely go back home," said Jack's father as he returned to the wagon. "We'll come up again in a few days and haul her down, blindfolded on the big team wagon. Then I guess she'll have to come."

The cow didn't go home, although they waited over a week. They knew that she had found the other cattle up on the mountain, and was enjoying freedom in the wide, wild pasture with them.

Where some hillside farms had been abandoned rich grass still grew and here the farmers from Shepody, Riverside and Howells drove their cattle for summer pasture. They kept up fences, bled a man to go in once a week to look over the cattle and spread salt for them to lick, and had their own rich, wide diked marshes entirely free for growing the best hay in the province.

Puzzling Diagonals



When the Four Objects Pictured Above Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, One of the Diagonals Will Spell the Name of a Fruit and the Other Diagonal Will Spell the Name of a Vegetable.

Once When I Went A-Walking

Once when I went a-walking, A-walking on the hill, I saw a little man there, Sitting very still.

"O little man," I asked him, "I can't get to the sky?"

"Yes, of course," he answered. "It isn't very high."

"The blue trees always reach it without a bit of trouble. You might float sweetly to it Ballooning on a bubble."

"Or it is very jolly To travel, by air and water, riding Upon a flying fish."

"The birds are rather feisty, And don't like heavy freight, But flying fish are friendly, And they are never late."

"Up and away they'll take you Until you disappear; The sky is always finest At just this time of year!"

I said, "Good-by," and "Thank you," And, "Go, I surely will!" And left the little man there, Sitting very still.

EDNA HOWE.

The Prayer of a Horse

The following prayer is nailed up on the wall of a riding school at St. Anne-on-Sea, Lancs., Eng.:

"To thee, my master, I offer my prayer: Feed me, water me and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a dry, clean bed, and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort."

"Talk to me; your voice often means as much as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you more gladly and learn to love you."

"Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet."

"Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies or mosquitoes by cutting off my tail."

"Do not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen."

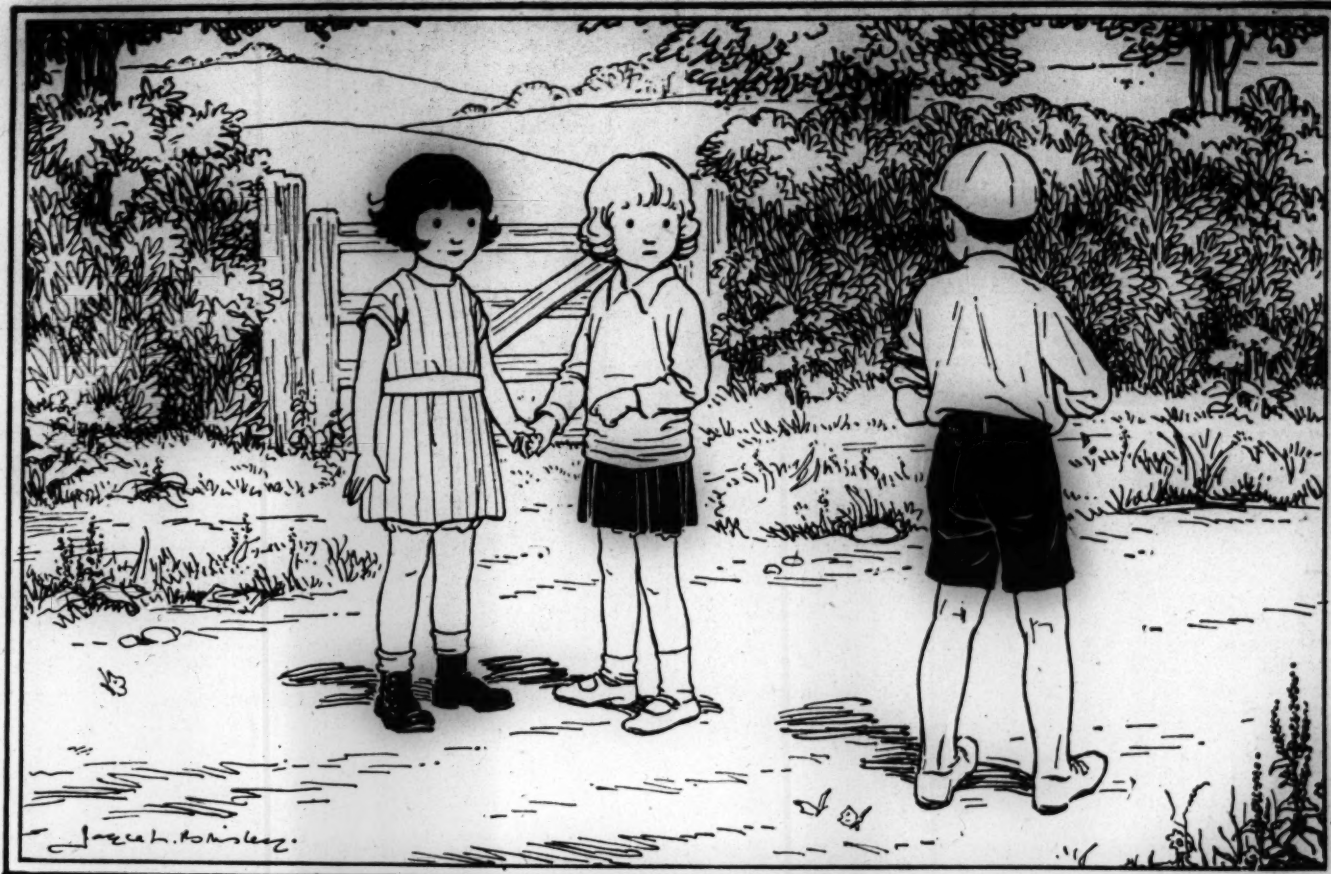
Ask These

Q. What breaks as soon as it appears?

A. The dawn.

Q. What astonishing meat comes from the Isle of Wight?

A. Mutton from cows.



Billy Blunt Stopped and Said, "What's Up?"

Three Friends

A KNOCK at the door. Mother went to answer it and there stood Mrs. Neighbor from over the road. "Would you like a puppy?" Mother hesitated. "Some friends left him, but I can't keep him. You see, I have a dog already and I don't want to find him a good home," added Mrs. Neighbor anxiously. Mother smiled, closed the door softly and went over the road with Mrs. Neighbor. "Here he is," she said, lifting up a ridiculously small, waddling bundle of brown fur, and

everybody on the place, but particularly he loved Tabitha Cat's new kitten, Tabitha Junior, and whenever he was called Bobby and the other Pluffy, I am fond of cycling, swimming and tennis which I play with my sister, who is 14 years old, and with Mother.

I should like to hear from girls of my own age in other countries. Dorothy B.

Southport, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old, and go to a Christian Science Sunday School. I should like any girl to correspond with me. I am interested in flowers. I have a little dog called Tamee and a tortoise called Billy.

I always read the Mail Bag. I like the stories on the same page as the Mail Bag. I have inclosed pictures of the Southport bathing lake, one of the greatest in the world, and of the flower show.

(Thank you for sending the pictures, Agnes—Ed.)

Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for three years, and not a day passes that I don't read it. I love to read all of the interesting stories, and about cute little Snubs.

I also like to read "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and the news on the front page. I have a dear little dog named Lindy. He is very cute, and he reminds me somewhat of Snubs. I have a canary bird named Cheerio.

I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. I am 10 years of age, and should love to receive letters from girls my age the world over. If from foreign countries they must be written in English, as that is the only language I know.

Anne Marie M.

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages. We have lived in Birmingham since I was 3 years old. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I have been old enough to attend.

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I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I should like to hear from girls anywhere in the world.

Jean S.

(Here is Milly-Molly-Mandy back again, Jean—Ed.)

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much, especially Snubs, Waddles and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I wish interesting stories like "The House Next Door." Our Cousin Jessamine is very nice.

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thrusting it into Mother's arms. The little thing quivered and whined pathetically, tried to lick her and nestled against her.

"The child would love it. I guess I'll take it," laughed Mother, cuddling it close, and I'll run back right away, for I left them at supper, and it's cold, too, without a coat."

"Mother, Mother, where have you been, who knocked, what have you got?"

"Oh, Mother, it's a puppy! Whose is it? Is it for us? Oh, may we keep

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After you have eaten your cantaloupe, you can make a boat out of the shell. Many cantaloupes are oblong, or boat-shaped. These are best for the purpose.

Cut a piece of cantaloupe shell from the other half and fit it in crosswise for a seat. String beans will answer nicely for oars. If you have a little flag stand it up in the front of the boat. If not, you can pretend that a leaf is a flag and use this instead. You can place a little doll in the boat, if you want to. If you do this, dress her in her bathing suit, or some old clothes so that if the boat upsets it will not matter.

Your cantaloupe shell boat will float around nicely in a large basin or tub of water. Perhaps Mother will let you play with it a little while before she empties the blueing water on washday. You can then pretend the boat is sailing on the blue ocean.

If there is a little brook near by, it will be fun to sail it there. The dancing brook will take your boat out of reach, however, if you do not tie a long string to it, so that you can pull it back again.

The Mystery of the Knotted Strings

WHY, it's just a bunch of old strings!"

Donald couldn't keep the disappointment out of his voice as he fingered the queer present his father had just pulled out of his battered brown bag that had just come back from South America. The gift was a bundle of colored and knotted cords, looking for all the world just like the tangle of string that the kitchen girl stuffed into the table drawer after unwrapping the grocery parcels, and not in the least resembling the flint head arrows or the beaded moccasins he had hoped for.

"No, Son," his father chuckled, drawing him to a stool at his feet. "Not a bunch of old string but a quipu!"

And by his voice, Mother, Sister Betsy, and Sport, the dog, knew that a story was coming. They grouped about him. Let the rain beat, the wind howl to get in. Father was home from two months' exploring in South America, and the freight was really playing on his dear, sun-tanned cheeks again. Best of all, a story was coming.

"Now, Betsy, look at it carefully," said Father. "What do you see?"

"A long, heavy string—about two feet long, with lots of little strings tied to it—just like a dress fringe."

"Good girl!" said Father. "Now, Don, you're next. What comes under your observing eye?"

"A lot of big and little knots tied in the fringe, and they aren't all the same distance apart. That's funny! And the strings—they're all different colors. Why is that, Father?"

"Well, you see, this strange mass of knots and strings is really a history book, just like the American history you study so often, Don. But instead of being all about Americans, it's about the Peruvian Indians who lived years and years ago. They couldn't read like you, or write as well as Betsy, but they had to keep a record of some sort about all the things that happened to them. They just used the materials they had at hand, and invented—the quipu."

"See this string?" He held up one of the fringes. "It has three big knots

close together and seven smaller ones scattered down toward the end. These all mean something very important to the tribe. The big knots may have meant a change in chiefs; the space in between, the coming of an enemy. The size and the distance apart of the knots were all very significant."

"But, Father," said Betsy, "why is this one red?" She held up a faded scarlet string.

"That meant that in one year, perhaps, there was trouble of some sort. Red stands for danger."

"And this one is silver."

"That probably meant that they found a silver mine," broke in Don.

"No, that means peace. In that year, the tribes lived in harmony with each other, so they gave it the most beautiful of all peace colors—silver."

"And this one is yellow. What's that, Father?"

"That stood for prosperity in all things. Maybe the tribe had more money than usual, or better hunting; perhaps more chance to make each other happy, which was best of all."

"Oh, how thrilling!" Betsy's eyes danced. "Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a quipu for a history book at school and to study with knots and string instead of with books and words?"

"I'll tell you," said Don. "Let's keep a quipu ourselves for a week. We'll use one string for a day, and then we can see what one really looks like. Maybe it will help us to understand this old one better."

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The Mail Bag

Richmond, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I like The Christian Science Monitor very much. I go to Sunday school every Sunday by bus. We go over the River Thames by Hammersmith Bridge. Near the bridge there are some reservoirs. Sometimes there are some men fishing in them. A little way below the bridge there is a training ship for boys named the Stork.

Our house is very near Richmond Park where there are lots of deer. The band plays on Sunday evenings in the summer time, and we often go and listen to it.

We also have picnics in the park. There are ponds and beautiful country. I have just begun to collect stamps and should be very pleased if anyone would send me some. I can send them picture postcards of London or Richmond if they would like them.

Frank B.

Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I've been reading the Young Folks' and Children's Page for a long time, and like them very much. I've often wanted to write to you to thank you for the nice stories.

My real name is Dorothy but most people call me Pixie. I am 9 years of age and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3.

We have two nice cats at our home; one is called Bobby and the other Pluffy. I am fond of cycling, swimming and tennis which I play with my sister, who is 14 years old, and with Mother.

I should like to hear from girls of my own age in other countries. Dorothy B.

Southport, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old, and go to a Christian Science Sunday School. I should like any girl to correspond with me. I am interested in flowers. I have a little dog called Tamee and a tortoise called Billy.

I always read the Mail Bag. I like the stories on the same page as the Mail Bag. I have inclosed pictures of the Southport bathing lake, one of the greatest in the world, and of the flower show.

(Thank you for sending the pictures, Agnes—Ed.)

Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for three years, and not a day passes that I don't read it. I love to read all of the interesting stories, and about cute little Snubs.

I also like to read "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and the news on the front page. I have a dear little dog named Lindy. He is very cute, and he reminds me somewhat of Snubs. I have a canary bird named Cheerio.

I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. I am 10 years of age, and should love to receive letters from girls my age the world over. If from foreign countries they must be written in English, as that is the only language I know.

Anne Marie M.

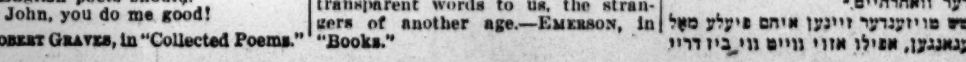
Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages. We have lived in Birmingham since I was 3 years old. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I have been old enough to attend.

My hobbies are swimming and music. I also am interested in exchanging small dolls and paper dolls. I have a bird, a pony, a horse, a dog, and two kittens. I should enjoy another story about Milly-Molly-Mandy. I think the story of "Our Cousin Jessamine" is very nice.

I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I should like to hear from girls



His next purchase was a long strip of fiery red pongee, and the same dumfounded expression came into his eyes when I took only a part of his money. Then he bought a box of matches; he decided to play the game with this remarkable white man, to get as much as possible for his money. It was evident that Captain Fitzgerald didn't understand his business. Next he bought some . . . brass wire, fish-hooks, and a tin whistle. At last there was only sixpence left. He gazed long and wistfully at the various shabby trade goods, finally settling his choice on a red and yellow striped shirt—worth, rather, priced—ten shillings. I tried to explain there was not enough money to pay for it, but he could not understand and went from the store convinced, I think, that I was cheating him.—ROBERT DEAN in *Black and White*.

DEFENSE

of New Jersey
 Dividend No. 89 on Com-
 mon Stock
 Dividend No. 43 on 2%
 Cumulative Preferred Stock
 Dividend No. 27 on 7%
 Cumulative Preferred Stock
 Dividend No. 3 on \$5.00
 Cumulative Preferred Stock

**The Board of Directors of Public Service
 Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends**

paid of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being \$1.55 per share; at the rate of \$1.00 per annum on the 10% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being \$1.75 per share, and 65 cents per share on the non-paid-up Cumulative Preferred Stock for the quarter ending September 30, 1929. All dividends are payable September 30, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1929.

Dividends on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock are payable on the 6th day of each month.

T. W. Van Middlebroeck, Treasurer.

Public Service Electric and Gas Company

Dividend No. 21 on 7%
Cumulative Preferred Stock

Cumulative Preferred Stock
The Board of Directors of Public Service Electric and Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the 75% and 4% Preferred Stock of that Company. Dividends payable September 30, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 6, 1929.

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PROFESSOR FISHER'S
INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's **wholesale price** index of 200 representative commodities from **Dart's Review**, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1925 is used as a basis for this computation, and it has therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index	No.
		Per Cent
1925—May (year's)	107.2	107
1922—January	71.2	109
1923—Average	86.1	98
1924—Average	95.9	101
1925—Average	95.2	95
1926—Average	90.0	100

1929-January	97.4	102.1
February	98.2	102.1
March	98.2	101.1
April	97.0	101.1
May	97.0	101.1
June	97.1	102.1
July	98.6	101.1
Aug.	98.6	101.1
Sept. 1929 and Sept. 1930	98.6	102.1
Sept. 1931 and Sept. 1932	98.6	102.1
Sept. 1933 and Sept. 1934	98.6	102.1
Sept. 1935 and Sept. 1936	98.6	102.1

Chicago Great Western Railroad for the first months ended Aug. 31, 1929, reported a net income of \$128,375, after taxes and charges, equivalent to 25 cents a share on 41,243 shares of 4 per cent preferred stock. The company also reported a balance of unpaid dividends. This compares with \$163,387, or 25 cents a share on the preferred, in first eight months of 1928.

TEXAS MOHAIR SALE

SPRING CATTLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONASTERY, 100000 pounds of Texas fall mohair sold at auction for \$1.25. The producer, Wool & Mohair Company has sold 100,000 pounds of Texas fall mohair for \$1.25 cents per pound net and \$175,000 for 100,000 pounds of Texas fall mohair. The Worsted Mills of Sanford, Me., were the purchaser.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (47)—Offerings at the wool auction were small. Demand for Indian and Australian wools. There was a good attendance but demand was quiet, and prices were lower in many cases. The sale of 100,000 pounds of Punta Arenas sold steadily from 10 to 12

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who CANUTE.

When Tenth to eleventh centuries.

Where: Denmark and England.

Why famous: Son of the old Viking hero, Sweyn Forkbeard, King of Denmark, Canute rose to be not only King of that land, but also of Norway, England, and the Hebrides. While the first Saxon pirates had ravaged the shores of Roman Britain before 300 B. C., it remained for Canute to complete the Scandinavian conquest of Britain in 1026. Early he had sailed with his father on an unsuccessful raid upon Wessex, later to return with a stronger Danish fleet. There ensued a long struggle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, claimant to the English throne of his father, King Ethelred; but, upon the passing of Edmund, the choice Canute to be King of all England. At first he was a foreign conqueror, holding England by armed force; then, having secured his succession to the Danish throne, he adopted a policy of reconciliation of the Danish and English peoples on a basis of complete equality.

Canute seems to have trodden the paths marked out by the benevolent King Alfred. At the royal household in Winchester Anglo-Saxon and Danish were spoken impartially, while Anglo-Saxons were freely appointed to religious and to civil offices in the realm. Canute issued a collection of laws, definitely Anglo-Saxon in their origin. He trusted and used his English as he did his Danish subjects. By such means did he earn his place in history as a great King and Emperor, after the pattern of Charlemagne. It would seem that Canute had the trait of humility, too. If we accept the age-old tradition of that happened upon the mud flats at Bosham, Sussex, in the direct path of the advancing waves. Impatient at the senseless flattery of his courtiers, who pretended there was nothing which their King might not command, Canute rebuked them by ordering his chair placed beside the incoming tide, before which he was as helpless as the least of his subjects.

Within a generation of his passing the Norman conqueror had swept away all traces of the work of Canute. Hence the difficulty of estimating its true worth. His loosely joined confederation of English and Scandinavian states may have been torn apart, yet the memory of Canute has come down the centuries. A wise ruler he was, a lover of his people, of whatever country or race.

A Word a Day

Tantalize

To tantalize is to excite a hope and disappoint it. One is tantalized by having some desire awakened or stimulated and then frustrated. It suggests more agonized torment than to "tease" or "vex." It is a colorful word when used properly.

We derive the word from Greek mythology. Tantalus—Tántalos (Tántalos)—was a giant, the son of Zeus, and in punishment for revealing to mortals the secrets of the gods was condemned to stand up to his chin in a river in Hades with luscious fruit hanging over his head. When ever he attempted to refresh himself with either water or fruit it receded beyond his reach. The agony he is pictured as having suffered from thirst, hunger and unfulfilled anticipation gave rise to the word under consideration. Obviously, the word should be used carefully and appropriately.

Place the emphasis on the first syllable, tan-tal-ize. Sound first a as in tan, second as in sofa, 4 as in prize.

We tantalize ourselves with the expectation of preferment.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Passing Shows: A contemporary says that skipping is great exercise. Its exponents declare, of course, that they are as fit as a book reviewer.

Detroit News: A Kansas professor claims that diamonds can be made of sugar by a pressure process. Well, that may be what we had thought were lumps in the sugar bowl.

Springfield Sun: A writer urges that farmers give up automobiles as an economy measure. But how would they ever get to town to buy their butter and eggs?

Kansas City Star: Who can remember when the family clothingline was made of wire cable, because great strength was required to hang it?

Arkansas Gazette: Musical statisticians say 1,000,000 children are taking piano lessons. So we know where at least 1,000,000 children are part of the time, anyway.

Detroit News: An article says that chemists have found xylene in peanut butter, yet the peanut butter, we should think, if they were looking for peanuts.

Weekly News (New York League of Women Voters): Prejudice is being down on what you are not up on.

Louisville Times: Another of life's many unsolved mysteries is: Where do all of the cruising taxicabs hide when it is raining hard?

London Humorist: Those who are taking up singing, says a well-known vocalist, "should not begin too early." Nor, we should like to add, should they continue too late.

A Quotation for Today

WHEN we are doing what is right in the sight of God, we need not be afraid of men.—TAYLOR

The Children's Corner

Ernest and Seeley Make a Pool

A True Story
"WHILE we're waiting," said Mother, who was just a little tired of answering the same question so many times, "why not make a little pool ourselves?" "Oh, could we? Hurrah!" Ernest rushed right off for the shovel before he heard any more. But Seeley wanted to know if the "little pool" is to be just like the big one Daddy is going to make, only smaller?

"No. When we were in the Curiosity Shop yesterday I saw an old tub that could be put in a hole in the ground and filled with water—" "Oh, I know. And put some rocks around the edges?" Seeley had the idea now. "Are we to get the tub now?" "Yes. Here is the quarter for it. You can carry it home between you." Ernest dropped the shovel as hastily as he had brought it, and away the boys went to the little store where all kinds of odds and ends were for sale.

They made a record trip, and arrived home almost breathless. They liked to be busy, and so long as they kept busy they—and everybody around them—were happy. "May we put on our bathing suits?" asked Seeley. "For we shall be working with water." So they put on their suits. It wasn't any trouble for they changed from overalls to bathing suits and then to street clothes a half dozen times a day—helping each other if it need be, and remembering a most of the time at any rate—to put away whatever they took off. First they turned the tub upside down and scratched a circle around it. Then they put it aside and dug—and dug—a deep, deep hole. Even Clock, the little sheep dog, and Pretty, the Persian kitten, helped with their paws, catching the general excitement, and bounding Billy, the tortoise, crawled into the hole while the boys were having lunch, and when they came back out Billy was almost out of sight in a tunnel of his own in the bottom of the hole! Finally the hole was deep enough to put the tub in. They made sure that the tub was clean, for no dirt was to be left in the "pool."

Around the edge of the tub they dropped little rocks to help with the overflow which was all the drainage this simple little pool would have. Then they turned the hose into the tub and filled it slowly, so that the water ran over and down the outside and settled around in the stones and dirt. Next they dug up a nice big umbrella plant (African sedge), and washed the roots off under the hydrant. This was lowered carefully into the tub.

Daddy, pointing out some good-sized goldfish. "When we get the big pool done we shall have some lilies in it. Just now the fish will be enough, I think."

Seeley wanted to know if they could "buy a pollywog, too?" and the lady laughed and gave him an old can. "Catch all you want and take them," she said, "but it would be better to keep them out of your pool if you can!" So they kept the pollywogs in a big glass jar till the legs grew—it was a lot of fun to watch them, day by day.

In a very short time the little pool looked as if it had always been there. Several times a day the boys run a little stream of cool water into the pool, and the tub stays clean, and the fish thrive. At first the fish ate only on the bottom, but now they come to the surface and eat from the boys' fingers. Pretty and Clock also enjoy the pool and drink from it.

Ernest and Seeley Enjoying Their Completed Pool.

Ernest and Seeley Enjoying Their Completed Pool.

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Ernest and Seeley Enjoying Their Completed Pool.

Ernest and Seeley Enjoying Their Completed Pool.

Taking the Blame

Hollywood, Calif.
IT HAS always been a trait of a certain type of mortal to blame "the other fellow" when a mishap has occurred, thus seeking to free himself from the accusation of guilt, even in part. But not so did the messenger boy who carelessly leaned his bicycle against a motorcar at the curb, while he hastened into a store with his message.

Presently the owner of the car came out, and not seeing the bicycle, backed his car to make a start. Hearing a crash, he stopped the car, and went around to investigate. What he saw was a demolished bicycle.

At this instant the boy came upon the scene. The man appeared willing to accept the blame, but the messenger held up his hand in protest and said:

"No, sir, you're not to blame at all. It's all my fault. I had no business to lean my wheel against your car. But I didn't think. I was careless; so I take all the blame." "Cause No one knows just when he first got this job, but he was on duty before Charles Frohman, John Drew, Maude Adams and Ethel Barrymore became famous.

John was the essence of courtesy and obliging service.

When it seemed to become necessary to get a more active man as door opener, John was made "superintendent" of the theater. To insure him a job the owner of the building requires every lease for the theater to include a clause that John Ryland shall serve as "superintendent" at a specified wage included in the rental.

"Ah goes with the lease," says John.

In Lighter Vein

Writer: "Here's the manuscript I offered you last year."

Editor: "Say, what's the idea of bringing this thing back when I rejected it once?"

Writer: "You've had a year's experience since then."

What She Wanted
"What do you want with a new fur coat at this time?"

"A hat!"

Not That Kind
The old-fashioned farmer was hard to convince.

"No," declared he. "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Planners are bad things."

"O, but father," protested his daughter, "this is an upright piano!"—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Just the Man
"Need any more talent for your motion picture dramas?"

"We might use you. Had any experience at acting without audiences?"

"Acting without audiences is what brought me here."—Stray Stories.

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. When is the time to prepare for the loveliness of next year's garden?—Garden Page 20

2. What great French statesman of the present was considered a failure at the age of 35?—Editorial Note 20

3. What foremost painter of all time was also a sculptor, architect, musician, writer, engineer, mathematician, botanist, philosopher, etc.?—One Minute Biographies 20

4. How many airports has Japan for civil aeronautic use?—Aviation Section 20

5. To what is much of the uneven quality of sound in dialogue pictures due?—Theater Page 20

Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Deeds, Not Words, at Geneva

THERE are times in the history of the League of Nations when it seems to awake to the possibility of what it might achieve in the reorganization of the world on a basis of enduring peace, with all that this would mean in the release of human energies from the war machine for productive purposes. There was such an occasion in 1924, when the Assembly of the League, stirred by the idea that it had found a new panacea against war in the Protocol of Geneva and moved by the eloquence of Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot, seemed likely to be carried on the flood tide of sentiment toward peace and disarmament. The vision passed, and since then the League has appeared to make little progress toward a realization of this phase of its ideals.

Then came the Kellogg pact, with its new message of hope, and once again the Assembly rubbed its eyes, and Mr. MacDonald sprang again into the breach to direct the new forces at work. Thus the stage was set for a new approach to the most important problem which the League has to solve, namely, that of disarmament and security, and the Tenth Assembly has not, on the whole, disappointed expectations. This time the speeches in the general debate have been something more than a flash in the pan of eloquence. For the Anglo-American naval conversations lent an air of reality to the discussions on disarmament, while in the disarmament committee the protagonists of the chief nations came to real grips with the problem. The League had to be awakened to the reality of the situation—that it had made little progress with its essential task during the last few years.

It was Viscount Cecil's task to solve the disarmament deadlock and free the hands of Britain, which had been tied in the security committee and the preparatory disarmament commission by Sir Austen Chamberlain's acceptance of the French thesis concerning trained reserves and war matériel. This time Lord Cecil had a Government to support him which shares his passionate conviction that disarmament is the key to security and peace, and he was able to stand forward as a whole-hearted champion of the cause which he quit the Conservative Government to advocate. He therefore proposed that the "same principles" should be applied to the reduction and limitation of personnel and matériel, whether in sea, land or air forces; that armies should be limited in numbers or period of training or both; that matériel should be limited either directly or indirectly by budgetary limitation or by both methods, and that a competent international authority should be set up to watch and report on the execution of the disarmament treaty.

Naturally, the French delegation, which saw in Lord Cecil's resolution an attempt to go back on the decisions which had been arrived at in the preparatory commission, was annoyed. M. Massigli detected an indirect attack on the root objection of the French to reduce their reserves. He protested against reopening the question of reducing matériel, asking how the disarmament committee could dictate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which contained nonmembers of the League like the United States and Soviet Russia. The upshot was that Lord Cecil beat a retreat on the question of reserves, but on this point and all other points he claimed that, by the compromise which was finally adopted in the amended resolution, Great Britain had regained its freedom of discussion. At the same time, Lord Cecil made it clear that his Government will take a strong line for a reduction of war matériel as essential to a disarmament treaty. Thus the battle was joined once more between the British idea of security and that of the French, who still cherish the belief that their safety depends upon the strength of their armaments.

The British, therefore, attempted to tackle the problem from another angle, and Sir Cecil Hurst followed up Lord Cecil's push on disarmament by proposing an amendment to Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, so that the Covenant might be brought into line with the Kellogg pact, closing the gap which permits two members of the League, after attempting to settle a dispute, to resort to war. The proposal, which so amends Article 12 as to pledge the members of the League not in any case to resort to war, marked a red-letter day in the history of the League. It accepted by the next Assembly of the League, the Covenant of the League will be on all fours with the Kellogg pact as an instrument for the renunciation of war, and the importance of this in bringing the signatories of the pact and the Covenant into line against aggression can hardly be overestimated.

In the economic sphere new ideas were also stirring, the British proposing a conference of governments to consider a tariff truce for two years. And Noel Baker started the fifth committee by introducing the British resolution for limitation of the manufacture of narcotics. The advisory opium committee is to work out a plan of limitation which will aim at reducing the quantities of drugs manufactured to the strict

trade requirements of the world. It will then be for the governments concerned to adopt it. Thus, it will be seen that the Tenth Assembly was stirred into activity all along the line. It responded with enthusiasm to the cry that something practical should be done and that the League of Nations should no longer be content with fine perorations.

Farm Relief From Taxes

ADDRESSING the National Tax Association at its recent twenty-second annual conference, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, presented a startling array of facts showing the unduly heavy burden of taxes borne by the farmers of the United States. His conclusion that a most important step toward restoring prosperity to agriculture is in the direction of reducing the farmer's expenses by lowering his tax bills will be accepted by all students of the farm relief problem who have given any consideration to the question of taxation as a factor in bringing about declining profits for so large a percentage of the farmers of the country.

Following the outbreak of the World War, with the subsequent abnormal demand by Europe for staple farm products, prices of farm lands in many sections of the United States advanced from 50 to 100 per cent over their former valuation. The possibilities for profitable farming attracted many city investors, and loans to enable farmers to increase their holdings were readily forthcoming from banks and loan associations. For a few years the returns were highly satisfactory, but the restoration of more normal conditions in Europe brought widespread deflation in prices of farm products, and caused the failure of thousands of small banks in farming communities.

When the price of farm lands was advancing the local assessment boards marked up valuations, with the result that in large numbers of cases taxable values of farms were doubled. In addition, the ever increasing expenditures for public purposes had caused an increase in tax rates, so that the deflation of 1920 left many farmers unable to pay their taxes, and numerous forced sales of farms for unpaid taxes were reported from once prosperous communities. It has not been found so easy to secure a reduction of assessment values as it was to have them marked up, and owners of farms who have been hoping to dispose of them at 1919 prices, have been paying taxes on the high valuation of ten years ago.

Reform of existing tax systems that unfairly burden the farmer is a matter of state legislation. There would seem to be an urgent need for action by the legislatures of the states, providing for a more equitable method of assessing farm lands.

Yorkshire, "As She Was Spoke"

NEWS comes from Yorkshire of a belated attempt to save from oblivion the spoken word of the dialects that have kept the sturdy dwellers of dale and wold proudly distinct from all their brother islanders. Had the Yorkshire Dialect Society known the uses of the phonograph in the eighties and nineties, they would have found, under the benevolent shadow of the manor house, a fair scattering of tenant cottagers to talk to them in terms that had scarcely changed since Plantagenet days. The voice of the Chaucerian Englishman might have been heard "to the life," or as nearly so as machine could reproduce. But the days when a little community can live its own life and use its own speech for centuries together in its own little feudal world have vanished. Many words of ancient lineage have gone out since the war and the recording experts must rely on the longer memories to revive them.

The European migrating to America will lose his native tongue in a generation or two, but the Danish settlers on the east Yorkshire coast left their distinctive mark on the villages for 1000 years. The Scandinavian touch is unmistakable in the advice to a somewhat indolent East Riding tenant farmer: "Noo, Mr. T—, thoo mun gan yam (home) at yance, an' git started wark," or in the comment on another improvident woldman: "He's browt hissen tiv a snickanar! (tangle)." One proud father, retailing his son's accomplishments, said in equally pure Doric: "Whya! he can deaw oot oomeeas (anything almost). He can plew an' harra, slash t'hedges, single to'nnups, gan wi t'hosses, an' can milk all t'coos there is."

Other Doric expressions that might puzzle even a man of a neighboring county are: "Yan o'yows is sowld" (one of the ewes is sold); "Tegg 'at then laad 's i t'windther" (The egg that the hen laid is in the window); "Ah seed him at Setherda" (I saw him on Saturday); "Nowt o't soorat" is nothing of the sort, "nobbut yan coo" is only one cow, "fau'd garth" is fold-yard, "hay-leath" is hay barn, "skep" is a basket, and various parts of a wagon are "saules," "airbreds," "snubbuts," "evvrons," "shills," "sway-bar" and "joggle-stick." One farmer, asked if he knew anything about Queen Anne, replied: "Naw, ah deant knaw 'at liver ah ev." On being told that she was no more, he replied in half-complaining tone, "Whya! they niver tells ma now!"

There is music in the Yorkshire speech, a richness of expression and a warmth and good fellowship that can scarcely be caught through the printed word, but is unforgettable to those who have heard it spoken in the great county of the broad acres.

A Living Wage for Diplomats

THE resignation of Alphonse Gaulin, American Consul-General at Paris, will result in a loss to the consular branch of the United States Foreign Service almost irreparable. Moreover it calls attention once again to the long-debated and yet unsettled question of what to do about the foreign service; that is to say, of what to do to make it more attractive to men of the character of Mr. Gaulin. For more than twenty years the matter has been the subject of interminable argument and endless editorial discussion. And yet, that a satisfactory settlement is as far away as ever is disclosed in the retirement of the most prominent official who has yet resigned for "purely personal reasons." That these "personal reasons" are largely, if not entirely, economic ones is but too clear to friends of Mr. Gaulin, and his decision to

return to a better-remunerated private life is not in the least degree surprising to those who know him well. He came to Paris soon after the Rogers Bill had resulted in the decrease of the emolument of that important post from \$12,000 to \$9,000. Yet in France he found himself immediately under necessary expenses several times those of his private and official existence in Brazil. For one thing, his house rent alone demanded almost his entire salary.

Can there be any difference of opinion as to the lesson which all this declares? Do the American people, through their Congress, wish to relinquish their claim upon the services abroad of men like Alphonse Gaulin when the retention of those services is a matter merely of a sum relatively insignificant? Can the richest nation in the world continue to regard with indifference the spectacle of its ablest representatives in foreign lands returning to private life because that nation refuses to pay them a living wage?

Carnegie Hall Carries On

AFTER nearly forty years of service as New York's principal concert center, Carnegie Hall today begins a fresh stage in its career with dedication of a new organ, which keeps it abreast of the best-equipped modern concert halls.

It is a remarkable tribute to the foresight of the builders of the hall that, after so long a period in a rapidly expanding city, it is considered wise to continue the same structure in the same location, rather than to rebuild, or to erect a new building on another site. In 1891, when the hall was built, the intersection of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue was a residential district, and pretty well uptown. The Metropolitan Opera House, then eight years old, was—and still is—about one mile farther down town. The theatrical center was at Forty-second Street.

Today the Fifty-seventh Street district is the musical center of the town. The theaters are marching toward it. The Metropolitan Opera plans to remove to a site in that section. Most of the concert managers are there. Many artists and teachers have studios there. Carnegie Hall has remained, and musical New York has gathered about it.

Besides this strategical advantage, the exceptional acoustical properties of Carnegie Hall have contributed to its continuing success. The building is founded upon a rock whose peculiar qualities, experts say, enhance the audibility of tones within its walls. The construction of the hall, with its singular receding tiers of boxes and balconies, promotes excellence of tonal effects.

Musical history has been made in Carnegie Hall. For two generations, orchestras, violinists, pianists and singers of highest renown have been acclaimed within its walls. Re-equipped and renovated, it is prepared now to welcome to its historic platform old friends and newcomers to the artistic world. In its new era it will have the warm good wishes of musicians and music lovers.

The Cigarette Philanthropists

THE cigarette advertisers, energetic, resourceful and ever alert to their great humanitarian responsibilities, simply astounded one by their agility in springing from one great public service to another. Not long ago they solved the great Dietetic Problem and, if the allure of titillating testimonials and the appeal of Out-on-the-Third-Strike radio hours are all they are cracked up to be, there shouldn't be a sweet within reach of a patriotic American today. Why, if they had been able to remove the coughs from the carloads in 1914, there probably wouldn't have been a World War.

And now another great crusade faces the cigarette philanthropists. Will they shrink duty? Rather, will they not bestow generously and unselfishly yet another benefaction upon an already overindebted public?

It would be unkind to expect less, and they are already at it with word and picture—well-selected words and inspiring pictures. Women, we are told, must be freed from the shackles of a horrible prejudice. Legally, politically and socially, women must be emancipated, they declare, from those chains which have bound them. American intelligence, they cry, must explode the ridiculous theory that forced the stigma of inferiority upon a sex.

And how? Ah, we hang upon their words. Womankind pauses in rapt appreciation. Freedom, progress, emancipation are at hand. Toasting is doing it, or, perhaps, walking a mile. They don't miss a trick.

Editorial Notes

Burr Blackburn of Wisconsin told delegates to the American Industrial Lenders' Association convention that "no permanent public good will can be achieved unless the association looks beyond personal interest to a view of future prosperity and success through the economic security of the families served." To paraphrase an old saw, evidently, his advice is: "Look after public service, and the private gain will take care of itself."

"I know of nothing more pathetic, and at times amusing, than to hear a certain type of citizen of our country talking about 'America first,'" said Fred B. Smith of the World Alliance for International Friendship recently. However, a term to which none would object might be: "America first—in peace."

The Departments of Public Works and Public Welfare for the State of Illinois have devised a novel way of obliterating the "signboard evil," by planting trees and shrubs at unsightly places along the highways. Such a course is not only improving the scenery, but it is helping reforest the State.

Carpet industries are now advocating greater quiet in large offices through the use of rugs and other sound-proof floor coverings. Rubber heels, noiseless typewriters, sound-proof walls and phone booths, all are contributing their bit toward eliminating the "hum of industry."

As to reasons for putting a limit on skyscraping; keeping them within the pedestrian's sight is becoming less important than keeping them out of the airplane's way.

Down England in a Bus

IN A small by-street a little behind Euston Market, hidden away from the stern eyes of a matter-of-fact world, is one of the most romantic places in London. It is in the heart of the metropolis, but not of it. Few Londoners have the dimmest consciousness of even its existence; and if you told them of it, the most would shrug their shoulders and go on. Nevertheless, as I say, it is one of the most romantic places in London.

The entrance is hard to find. If you were to pass along the narrow side street into which it debouches (and that itself is not plain to come on), you would not give it a thought, if you noticed it at all. Houses conceal it, behind which its low roof is not seen. Two petrol pumps stand indifferent sentries at the way in. Occasionally, if you stayed there long enough, you might see a man going in or loitering out.

That is all. Yet at certain hours of the morning and evening this little backwater becomes a packed port of romance. What, romance in a garage? you ask. All garages have something of romance in them, but this supremely. For here, hidden away under its low, broad roof of glass, as it were a foreign spot, a secret embassy of some outlandish country, is the meeting place of buses from every corner of England.

Here lumber in gray monsters from the smoke of Manchester, lithe dragons from the quays of Liverpool; beasts from Newcastle and Swansea and Exeter. Buses from Scarborough rub sides with Carlisle buses; Portsmouth hobnobs under the glass with Sunderland. Here is all England brought together in a little space. It is as if a hand, stretched out over the whole face of the country, had drawn in, in a friendly grasp, the strings of thought and society from the thousand scattered hamlets and townships and flourishing cities into this low-arched, homely garage square in the warm heart of London.

Railways were romantic; but compared with the new mode of travel they are no better than conveyances. In a bus you are nearer the country. Hedge arms whisk in at the windows; inn signs creek immediately overhead; and pigs run squealing from your way.

And you have this advantage over most private cars, you are making friends with people whom you have never met before, and whom you may never see again. For, in a journey across the face of England so close to the earth and to one another, there is a sense of adventure. Distances seem thrice their normal size, like mountains seen above a mist. And this sense of adventure, with the thought of being thrown together for ten hours at such close quarters, gives a sense of comradeship that no railway compartment can ever hope to give.

Wishing to experience this at first hand, and having a penchant for night travel (one so rarely sees those other beauties of the twenty-four hours), I took a ticket on a night bus from Newcastle to London. About a quarter past eight we were all happily settled in our places, about eight of us only, and waiting in a comfortable sense of peace and expectancy for the engine to be started and the great blown wheels to revolve on the cobbles of the square.

I could not take much note of my companions; they were too busy leaning out of the windows to give and receive the last instructions to and from relations. Presently, to the accompaniment of hands and handkerchiefs, we roll smoothly out on our night adventure.

I take stock of our company, as best I can, over the high seat backs—two soldiers (returning from leave?); a cherry-cheeked country girl (perhaps going to her first place in domestic service); two travelers ("outrides" they call them in Cotswold country); an elderly couple who have been up from Dulwich to see the exhibition, and myself.

After we have traveled for some while, watching the earth wheel by, the thought strikes me what a world of history we are traversing. We have crossed the Tyne where Roman and Saxon bridged and crossed it. We have

seen the sun set against the towers of the fortress-cathedral of Durham, that ancient battlement of Saxon. We glide where Roman emperor and general, were Dane and Norman, where knight and page and grim and merchant, where the Edwards and Cromwells marched; and though we see few signs of them all, either in the sleeping country or the bustling town, though the road remembers little of them in its haste to arrive, yet in the thought and speech and customs, in "the petty pace of day to day," they all live in us and have their say.

My meditations are interrupted by a break in the pace of the bus: we are slowing up; we swerve to the side of the empty road, and finally draw up at a little wayside house. Here we dismount and are regaled at a table to a substantial meal by a homely body more anxious to see to our wants than to collect her shillings a day. While we eat, we discuss the food and the journey, and I draw a hearty laugh from one of the soldiers with one small joke soon forgotten. Presently we return to our seats, the light is failing, and in the quiet evening one of the soldiers plays on a guitar.

There are many such places, I gather, all along the road, which are open all night for the recreation of the multitudes of lorry drivers with which the road swarms from sunset to sunrise.

We are off; and it is now quite dark. Nothing is visible outside the ring of light our head lamps throw on road and hedge. Moths flitter like fireflies in the magic circle and out again; bats squeak overhead; sometimes a rabbit scuts across the road. We stop once again, we hours later, for our last refreshment, and in the silence of our stopping the peace of the night is utter and inscrutable.

Now we are off again, again the momentary hedges gleaming by, the moths swerving across the lamps, and the road bounding beneath our tires. I curled up on my narrow seat, and what with the steady eking of the car and the lateness of the clock, I think I slept. They assured me in the morning that I had.

Now color is born. A pink grows in the rearing sky and about the flying fields, and is reflected in the standing waters that shone white before. Trees green a little, beyond the first fields, and the grass, though still ghostly, is lush. One brave star, above the sky's low rim of color, marks where the sun is to rise.

Now landscapes begin to appear. The soft bill of distant hills withdraws itself from the clouds. The world is wider than it was. The wall that enclosed us during the night has fallen back, and we see again the things that were there all night, but unperceived. We pass lornes fast asleep by the roadside, their drivers buried behind sackcloth curtains that block the wind—and sid screens. In the half light, a cat is curled on the upper side of a village cross. About the fields the sheep are still cropping as the night found them. And the road is slipping away like a tape behind.

Now the mist is visible, white and heavy—is the dell a river of mist, filling it to the brim; in the brader vale an inland sea; the water smoking mist; and from time to time, unexpectedly, like arms of giants thrust out in sleep, long banks of whitest mist looting across the road. The tips of trees, feathery and motionless, can be seen above it. Sometimes stray racks of it float in their hair, the trunks staying stark and brown below it. Little gray churches and cottages, and old dreaming barns and silent mills scutter by.

And now the light grew. We were in flat country, fields that had no bound, land that stretched beyond the ring of light, nothing but mist between grass and sky. All was open and gigantic and very quiet. We could feel the slow earth turning still in sleep, its great lightning shoulder dropping away to disclose the first splendor of the morning sun; and then, above the mist, and the half-veiled trees, and the still fields, and the motionless cattle, a pure globe of glowing crimson—sun over the fens.

A. A. LEM. S.

Notes From Mukden

MUKDEN, MANCHURIA. THE rapid growth of Mukden, capital of Manchuria, amazes the most optimistic residents of this prosperous region. The population is now estimated at 600,000, four times that of the city twenty years ago. Conservative residents estimate that Mukden will have 1,000,000 permanent dwellers within five years. Nothing except political collapse can check the progress of the city, it is believed, and there is no reason to expect any change in the substantial Government established by Chang Tso-lin, and carried on with unexpected ability and firmness by his 30-year-old son, known here as the Young Marshal. The Sino-Russian controversy, which has seriously interfered with the development of North Manchuria, has affected South Manchuria to a very slight extent. Business men here report that trade and commerce disclose almost no adverse reaction to the disturbances in the north. In some ways, the south has gained by the north's loss, business being diverted from Vladivostok to Mukden and Dairen. There has been little uncertainty about the future here, because it has been known that even in case of hostilities between China and Russia, the Japanese would not permit disorder to extend below the South Manchuria Railway's northern terminus at Changchun.

There is less political agitation in Mukden than in most of the large cities of China proper. Old Chang Tso-lin looked with disfavor upon agitators of any kind, and his policy still dominates the Government headed by his son. Chinese officials in South Manchuria are more fortunate than their fellows below the Great Wall; they have the money and the resources to put their constructive plans into prompt effect, while Nanking statesmen are handicapped at every turn by lack of funds. Economic problems in South Manchuria are so absorbing that the officials have little time for anything else. This may explain why there is less anti-Japanese agitation in Mukden, where Japanese interests are very great, than in other Chinese cities where they are very small.

The Chinese do not relish the growing Japanese interests in South Manchuria, but they are fighting the intruders with economic rather than political weapons. Mukden leaders do not speak of driving Japan out of South Manchuria by boycotts or diplomacy. They do speak openly and cheerfully of their schemes to circumvent the Japanese by developing their own railway system, their own harbors, and their own modern financial and commercial enterprises. Fortunately, competition of this kind benefits the region at the present time. South Manchuria has large undeveloped areas being opened up by the new railways, which are immediate financial successes. The region has successfully absorbed hundreds of thousands of immigrants from North China during the last three years, and these industrious laborers add to the region's wealth.

Chinese officials in Mukden appear to suffer no illusions concerning the permanence of Japan's position in South Manchuria. There is less talk heard here than in China proper about "putting Japan out of Manchuria." The officials here are more concerned about preventing extension of the Japanese sphere. They appear to realize that what the Japanese have they will keep; but they seem confident they can prevent them from getting more. The new Chinese railways have been deliberately planned to make the Chinese independent of the South Manchuria Railway, and eventually one may reach almost any part of the three eastern provinces over Chinese lines.

Although some of the new railways infringe on the railway treaty with Japan stipulating that no new line may be built parallel with the South Manchuria, the Japanese have protested only mildly. They feel that new railways will open up new territory, and that the increased prosperity of Manchuria is of sufficient benefit to Japan to counteract the competition of the parallel lines. In fact, there seems to be more sense of co-operation between

Chinese and Japanese officials in South Manchuria than ever before. Japanese friction with Chang Tso-lin was caused chiefly by Chang's determination to annex all China as well as Manchuria. The Japanese felt these ventures endangered the peace and prosperity of the three eastern provinces. Chang Tso-lin's son has no such ambitions. His interests are centered in Manchuria, and it is clear that he has no intention to return below the Great Wall.

The South Manchuria Railway is rapidly constructing a modern city of the best type on an area of about a dozen square city blocks in the heart of Mukden. This area belongs to the railway by treaty with China, and is entirely under Japanese control, with its own police system, board of administration and taxes. Here the railway is duplicating the modern city of Dairen on a tiny scale, building a self-contained city. The area has its own shops of every kind, its railway station, telegraph and telephone systems, a new hospital which is just nearing completion, and one of the best hotels in the Far East, which was opened to the public last May, having been constructed at a cost of 5,000,000 yen. It has been laid out admirably, with a small park in the center from which broad, paved boulevards radiate. The development of this area has become so rapid that buildings still in good condition are being demolished to make way for larger and finer structures. Changes made during the last year have completely altered the sky line, which compares favorably with progressive small cities in the United States.

Chinese school children in Mukden are a gratifying sight. There are more children going to school in Mukden in proportion to population than in any other Chinese city, according to the figures of the Manchurian Government. About 50,000 students of all ages paraded through Mukden's streets in the anti-Russian demonstration in August, and the boys and girls displayed an orderliness and enthusiasm which is not common in China. Chang Heub-liang has taken a personal interest in the development of education. He has made personal gifts of about \$5,000,000 American for extension of schools, and has encouraged the Government to make substantial grants. The "thousand-character movement" sponsored by Dr. James Yen was given its first real chance in Manchuria five years ago, when Chang Tso-lin permitted Dr. Yen to try out the system among his soldiers. The present Government is steadily opening new schools and improving old ones. A boy or girl may readily obtain an entire education in Mukden now, from the primary to the highest college grade. There is little of the unrest and discontent among students here which have interfered so seriously with the schools of Peking during the last few years. In this, as in other phases, the cause appears to be largely economic. Teachers and students in Peking suffer from lack of funds. The schools in Mukden have enough money to keep them operating smoothly.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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Buckets and Buckets of Blueberries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "A bare," said the Maine seafarer in one of E. C. Bunger's Short Sixes, "is a mean animal any way you spell him."

Pronounce blueberry as you choose, but will someone explain what that ornament of the pie, pudding or roll sells at from fifty to seventy cents per quart. How much does the berry picker get as his, or her, share of what the consumer pays? I have picked a good many buckets of blueberries, for which I was paid five cents a quart. It's different now.

New York, N. Y.